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T H E
Huntsman.

CONTAINING THE
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FOR

Courfing with Greyhounds,
AND

HUNTING all Kinds of CHASES in England, viz.

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The MODES of HUNTING
SOME PARTICULAR

Foreign Beasts of Sport;

NAMELY, THE
WOLF, | WILD BOAR, | BEAVER, and
BEAR, | WILD GOAT, | ELK.

By **NICHOLAS COXE, Esq;**

L O N D O N;
Printed for J. DIXWELL, No. 148, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

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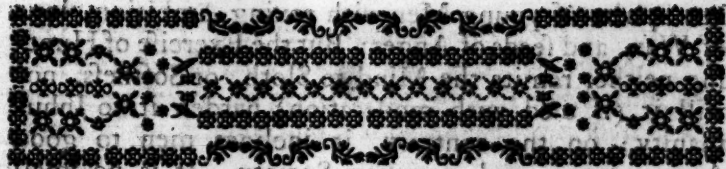
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advantage to be injured to both Hunting, Thine, and
 Wretched from one's Childhood, to take up a merry
 habit of putting one's bed early, and rising to sit well
 and late upon a Horse. What innocent and natural
 Delights, to see the dearest of those Birds
 and Holes which Poets and writers of Romances only
 paint, but the Huntsman truly counts! To hear the
 chirping of small Birds, perched upon their dewy
 Boughs, to see in the first view of country
 the morning Air! To exult with the noise of Birds
 Hounds, and the baying of Hounds, which leap up and
 play round about the Huntsman!

Nothing doth more exercise the Mind, strengthen
 the Limbs, whet the Stomach, and clear up the Spirit,
 when it is heavy, dull, and over-cast with gloomy
 Care: These these Delights have merited to be in
 esteem of Ages, and a very ancient and noble
 recreation. It is also admirable to observe the natural instinct of
 the Huntsman, who by his cunning and sagacity, is able to
 overcome the strength of the Beast, and to bring him down
 to the ground, and to make him a prey to the Huntsman.

INTRODUCTION.

HUNTING is a Game and Recreation commend-
 able not only for Kings, Princes, and the
 Nobility; but likewise for private Gentlemen:
 And as it is a Noble and Healthy Pastime, so it has
 been highly prized in all Ages.

Besides, *Hunting* trains up Youth to the use of manly
 Exercises in their riper Age. The Incitements of the
 Chase are various, and striking—The *Stately Stag*,
 the *Geyerous Buck*, the *Wild Boar*, the *Cunning Otter*,
 the *Crafty Fox*, and the *Fearful Hare*; also surprising
 and catching of Vermin by Engines, as the *Fitchet*, the
Eulimart, the *Ferret*, the *Poliscat*, the *Moldwarp*, and the
 like. Exercise herein preserves Health, and increases
 Strength and Activity. Other recreations inflame the

hot Spirits of young Men with roving Ambition, love of War, and seeds of Anger: But the Exercise of Hunting neither remits the Mind to Sloth, or Softness, nor will it, (if used with moderation) harden it to Inhumanity; on the contrary, it inclines men to good Acquaintance, and generous Society. It is no small advantage to be inured to bear Hunger, Thirst, and Weariness from one's Childhood; to take up a timely habit of quitting one's Bed early, and loving to sit well and safe upon a Horse. What innocent and natural Delights, to see the day breaking forth those Blushes and Roses which Poets and writers of Romances only paint, but the Huntsman truly courts! To hear the chirping of small Birds, perched upon their dewy Boughs! To draw in the fragrant and coolness of the morning Air! To exult with the noise of Bugle Horns, and the baying of Hounds, which leap up and play round about the Huntsman!

Nothing doth ~~more recreate the Mind~~, strengthen the Limbs, whet the Stomach, and clear up the Spirit, when it is heavy, dull, and over-cast with gloomy Cares: Hence these Delights have merited to be in esteem in all Ages, and even amongst barbarous Nations, by their Lords, Princes, and highest Potentates.

It is also admirable to observe the natural Instinct of Enmity and Cunning, whereby one Beast, being as it were confederate with man, by whom he is maintained, serves him in his design upon others. How perfect is the Scent or Smell of a Hound, who never leaves the Chase, but follows it through innumerable changes and varieties of other Scents, even over and in the Water, and into the Earth! Again, how soon will a Hound fix his Eye on the best and fattest *Buck* of the Herd, single him out, and follow him, and him only, without changing, through a whole herd of rascallion Game, and leave him not till he kills him! Moreover, is it not delightful and pleasant to observe the Docility of Dogs, which is as admirable as their Understanding?

ing? For as a right Huntsman knows the Language of his Hounds, so they know his, and the meaning of their own kind, as perfectly as we can distinguish the voices of our friends and acquaintance from such as are strangers.

Again, how satisfied is a curious Mind, nay exceedingly delighted, to see the Game fly before him! And after it has withdrawn itself from his sight, to see the whole Line where it hath passed over, with all the doublings and cross-works, which the amazed and affrighted Beast hath made, recovered again; and all that Maze wrought out by the intelligence which he holds with Dogs! this is most pleasant, and as it were a Master-piece of natural Magic. Afterwards, what Triumph to return with Victory and Spoils, having a good Title both to his Appetite and Repose!

But let us not forget, that there is an especial need to hold a strict Rein over our affections, that this Pleasure, which is allowable in its season, may not intrench upon other Domestic affairs. There is great danger lest we be transported with this Pastime, and so ourselves grow wild; haunting the Woods, till we resemble the Beasts, which are Citizens of them; and by continual conversation with Dogs, become altogether addicted to Slaughter and Carnage, which then becomes dishonourable. For as it is the Privilege of Man, who is endued with Reason, and authorized in the Law of his Creation, to subdue the Beasts of the Field; so to tyrannize over them too much, is Want of Refinement, or downright Brutality.

Observe, I intend this Reflection not so much for the Nobility and Gentry of this Nation, whose expence of time in this noble Exercise can no ways prejudice their large Possessions, since it is so far from being very chargeable, that it is exceeding profitable to the bodily health of such who can dispense with their staying at home, without any Injury to their Families.

I might much enlarge in the commendation of Hunting, but am loth to detain the reader too long from the knowledge of what will make a right and perfect Huntsman. I shall therefore only observe further in this place, that no Music can be more ravishingly delightful than a Pack of Hounds in full cry, to a man whose Heart and Ears are happily set to the tune of such charming Instruments.

HUNTERS TERMS.

BEFORE we treat of the Method that is to be used in obtaining pleasure in the prosecution of this Royal Game, it will be requisite, first to understand those Terms of Art, which Huntsmen, Foresters, and Wood Men use, when they are discoursing of their Profession. And first, let us consider, which are

Beasts of Forest, or Venery, or Venary, Chase, and Warren.

Old Foresters and Wood Men, with others well acquainted with Hunting, reckon five Beasts of Venery, (called also Beasts of Forest) which are these; the *Hart*, the *Hind*, the *Hare*, the *Boar*, and the *Wolf*. This is the opinion of *Budaus* likewise, in his Treatise of *Philology*, speaking of the former Beasts, *Semper Foresta & Veneris habentur Bestia*: These (saith he) are always accounted Beasts of Venery and Forest.

Some may here object and say, Why should the *Hart* and *Hind*, being both of one kind, be accounted two several Beasts? To this I answer, That though they are Beasts of one kind, yet they are of several seasons: for the *Hart* hath his season in Summer, and the *Hind*'s season begins when the *Hart*'s season is over.

Here note, that with the *Hart* is included the *Stag*, and all other *Red Deer* of Antlers.

There

There are also five wild Beasts that are called Beasts of Chase, viz. the *Buck*, the *Doe*, the *Fox*, the *Marten*, and the *Roe*.

The Beasts and Fowls of Warren, are the *Hare*, the *Rabbit*, the *Pheasant*, and the *Partridge*; and none other (saith Mr. Manwood) are accounted Beasts or Fowls of Warren.

My Lord Coke is of another opinion, in his *Commentary on Lyttleton* 233. *There be both Beasts and Fowls of the Warren*, saith he: *Beasts*, as *Hares*, *Conies* or *Rabbits*, and *Roes*: *Fowls of two sorts*, *Terrestres*, (and *they of two sorts*) *Silvestres*, & *Campestres*. *The first*, *Wood-cock*, &c. *The second* *Partridge*, *Quail*, *Rail*, &c. *Then Aquatiles*, as *Mallard*, *Hern*, &c.

There is great difference between Beasts of Forest and Beasts of Chase; the first are *Silvestres tantum*, the latter *Campestres tantum*. The Beasts of the Forest make their abode all the day-time in the great Coverts and secret places in the Woods, and in the night-season they repair into the Lawns, Meadows, Pastures, and pleasant feeding places; and therefore they are called *Silvestres*, Beasts of the Wood. The Beasts of Chase do reside all the day-time in the Fields, and upon the Hills or high Mountains, where they may see round about them afar off, to prevent danger; but upon night's approach they feed as the rest, in Meadows, &c. and therefore these are called *Campestres*, Beasts of the Field.

Let us next inquire their Names, Seasons, Degrees, and Ages of Forest or Venery, Chase and Warren: and because the *Hart* is the most noble, worthy, and stately Beast, I shall place him first; and must call a

H A R T

The first year, a *Hind-calf*, or *Calf*. The second year, a *Knobber*. The third year, a *Brock*. The fourth year, a *Staggard*. The fifth year, a *Stag*. The sixth year, a *Hart*.

If

If hunted by the King, a *Hart Royal*. If he escape and Proclamation be made for his safe return without let or detriment, he is then called a *Hart Royal Proclaimed*.

It is a vulgar error, according to the opinion of Mr. *Guillim*, to think that a Stag, of whatever Age he be, shall not be called a *Hart* till he be hunted by the King or Queen, and thence he shall derive his Title. Mr. *George Turbevil* saith positively, he shall not obtain that name till he is hunted or killed by a Prince. But late Huntsmen do agree, he may be called a *Hart* at and after the age of six years.

Now if the King or Queen shall happen to hunt or chase him, and he escape with life, he shall ever after be called a *Hart Royal*: But if he fly so far from the Forest or Chase, that it is unlikely he will ever return there again of his own accord, and Proclamation be made in all Towns and Villages thereabout, that none shall kill or offend him, but that he may safely return if he list; he is then called a *Hart Royal Proclaimed*.

The second Beast of Venery, is called a

H I N D,

And she is called the first year, a *Calf*. The second year, a *Hearse*; and sometimes we say, *Brocket's Sister*, &c. The third year, a *Hind*.

The third, which by old Foresters is called the King of all beasts of Venery, is the

H A R E.

And is called the first year, a *Leveret*. The second year, a *Hare*. The third year, a *Great Hare*.

The

The fourth, is the

WILD BOAR.

The first year, he is a *Pig of the Sounder*. The second year, he is a *Hog*. The third year, he is a *Hog's Steer*. The fourth year, he is a *Boar*; at which age, if not before, he leaveth the *Sounder*, and then he is called a *Singler* or *Sangler*.

The fifth and last Beast of Venery, is the

WOLF.

The Names of the Beasts of Chase, according to their Ages.

The first, is the

BUCK.

It is called, the first year, a *Fawn*. The second year, a *Pricket*. The third year, a *Sorel*. The fourth year, a *Sore*. The fifth year, a *Buck of the first Head*. The sixth year, a *Great Buck*.

The second Beast of Chase, is the

DOE.

She is called, the first year, a *Fawn*. The second year, a *Tegg*. The third year, a *Doe*.

The third, is the

FOX.

And is called, the first year, a *Cub*. The second year, a *Fox*, and afterwards an *Old Fox*.

The

The fourth, is the

MARTEN.

The first year, it is called a *Cub*. The second year, a *Marten*.

The fifth and last Beast of Chase, is called the

ROE.

The first year, it is called a *Kid*. The second year, a *Girl*. The third year, a *Hemuse*. The fourth year, a *Roe-Buck* of the first *Head*. The fifth year, a *Fair Roe-Buck*.

As for the Beasts of the Warren, the *Hare* hath been spoken of already. The *Rabbit* is deemed old after the first year.

The Seasons of Beasts.

A *Hart* or *Buck*, beginning at the end of Fencer Month, which is 15 days after *Midsummer Day*, and lasteth till *Holy-wood Day*. The *Fox* at *Christmas*, and lasteth till the *Annunciation* of the *Blessed Virgin*. The *Hind* or *Doe* beginneth at *Holy-wood Day*, and lasteth till *Candlemas*. The *Roe-buck* beginneth at *Easter*, and lasteth till *Michaelmas*. The *Roe* beginneth at *Michaelmas*, and lasteth till *Candlemas*. The *Hare* beginneth at *Michaelmas*, and lasteth till the end of *February*. The season of the *Wolf* is said to be from *Christmas* till the *Annunciation* of the *Virgin Mary*. Lastly, the *Beaver* begins at *Christmas*, and continues to the *Purification* of the *Blessed Virgin*.

Terms to be used for Beasts of Venery and Chase, as they are in Numbers together.

A Herd of <i>Harts</i> .	A Bevy of <i>Roes</i> .
A Herd of all manner of <i>Deer</i> .	A Sounder of <i>Swine</i> .
	A Rout of <i>Wolves</i> .
	A Rich-

A Riches of <i>Martens</i>	A Brace or Leash of <i>Hares</i> .
A Brace or Leash of <i>Bucks</i> .	A Couple of <i>Rabbits</i> .
A Brace or Leash of <i>Foxes</i> .	

Terms for their Lodging.

A <i>Hart</i> Harbours.	A <i>Fox</i> Kennels.
A <i>Buck</i> Lodges.	A <i>Marten</i> Trees.
A <i>Roe</i> Beds.	An <i>Otter</i> Watches.
A <i>Hare</i> Sits or Forms.	A <i>Badger</i> Earths.
A <i>Rabbit</i> Sits.	A <i>Boar</i> Couches.

Terms for their Dislodging.

Unharbour the <i>Hart</i> .	Tree the <i>Marten</i> .
Rouze the <i>Buck</i> .	Vent the <i>Otter</i> .
Start the <i>Hare</i> .	Dig the <i>Badger</i> .
Bolt the <i>Rabbit</i> .	Rear the <i>Boar</i> .
Unkennel the <i>Fox</i> .	

Terms for their Noise at Rutting Time.

A <i>Hart</i> Bells.	A <i>Boar</i> Freams.
A <i>Buck</i> Groans or Troats.	A <i>Fox</i> Barks.
A <i>Roe</i> Bellows.	A <i>Badger</i> Shrieks.
A <i>Hare</i> Beats or Tapps.	A <i>Wolf</i> Howls.
An <i>Otter</i> Whines.	A <i>Goat</i> Rattles.

Terms for Copulation.

A <i>Hart</i> or <i>Buck</i> goes to Rut.	A <i>Fox</i> goes a-Clickitting.
A <i>Roe</i> goes to Tourn.	A <i>Wolf</i> goes to Match, or to Make.
A <i>Boar</i> goes to Brim.	An <i>Otter</i> hunts for his Kind.
A <i>Hare</i> and <i>Rabbit</i> goes to Buck.	

Terms

to THE HUNTSMAN.

*Terms for the Footing and Treading of all Beasts
of Venery and Chase.*

- Of a *Hart*, the Slot.
- Of a *Buck* and all *Fallow Deer*, the View.
- Of all *Deer*, if on the Grass, and scarce visible, then it is called Foiling.
- Of a *Fox*, the Print; and other such Vermin, the Footing.
- Of an *Otter*, the Marks.
- Of a *Boar*, the Track.
- Of a *Hare*, diversly; for when she is in open field, she Soreth: When she winds about to deceive the Hounds, then she Doubleth: When she beateth on the hard Highway, and her Footing can be perceived, then she Pricketh; and in the Snow, it is called the Trace of the *Hare*.

Terms of the Tail.

- Of a *Hart*, *Buck*, or other *Deer*, the Single.
- Of a *Boar*, the Wreath.
- Of a *Fox*, the Brush or Drag; and the Tip at the end is called the Chape.
- Of a *Wolf*, the Stern.
- Of a *Hare* and *Rabbit*, the Scut.

Terms for their Ordure.

- Of a *Hart*, and all *Deer*, the Excrement is called Fumets or Fushing.
- Of a *Hare*, Crotiles or Crotifing.
- Of a *Boar*, Lesses.
- Of a *Fox*, the Billiting; and all other such Vermin, the Fuants.
- Of an *Otter*, the Spraints.

Terms for the Attire of Deer.

- Of a *Stag*, if perfect, the Bur, the Pearls (the little Knobs on it), the Beam, the Gutters, the Antler, the Sur-

Sur-Antler, Royal, Sur-Royal, and all at top the Croches.

Of a *Buck*, the *Bur*, the *Beam*, the *Brow-Antler*, the *Back-Antler*, the *Advancer*, *Palm*, and *Spellers*.

If the Croches grow in form of a man's Hand, it is then called a *Palmed Head*. Heads bearing not above three or four, the Croches being placed aloft all of one height, are called *Crowned Heads*. Heads having doubling Croches, are called *Forked Heads*, because the Croches are planted on the top of the Beam like Forks.

If you are asked what a *Stag* bears, you are only to reckon the Croches he bears, and never to express an odd number: As, if he hath four Croches on his near Horn, and five on his far; you must say, he beareth ten, a false Right on his near Horn (for all that the Beam bears are called *Rights*). If but four on the near Horn, and six on the far Horn; you must say, he bears twelve, a double false Right on the near Horn; for you must not only make the number even, but also the Horns even with that distinction.

When a *Hart* breaketh Herd, and draweth to the Thickets or Coverts, we usually say, he taketh his Hold, or he goeth to Harbour.

All kind of *Deers* fat is called *Suet*; and yet you may say, This Deer was a high Deer of Grease. The fat of a *Boar* is called Grease. The fat of a *Roe* only is called *Bevy Grease*.

We say the *Deer* is broken up. The *Fox* and *Hare* is cased. It is a Litter of *Cubs*. A Nest of *Rabbits*. A *Squirrel's* Dray.

Venison, or Venaifon, is so called, from the means whereby the beasts are taken, *quoniam ex Venatione capiuntur*; and being hunted, are most wholesome.

Beasts of Venary (not Venery, as some call it) are so termed, because they are gotten by hunting.

No beast of the Forest, that is *solvagum* & *noctivum*, is Venison, as the *Fox*, the *Wolf*, the *Marten*, because they

are no meat. The *Bear* is no Venison; because, not only that he is *Animal nocivum* & *Solivagum*; but because he is no beast of the Forest; and whatsoever is Venison must be a beast of the Forest; *sed non è converso*. On the other side, *Animalia gregalia non sunt nociva*, as the Wild Boar; for naturally the first three years he is *Animal gregale*; and after trusting to his own strength, and for the pleasure of man, becometh *Solivagum*. He is then called *Sanglier*, because he is *Singularis*: but he is Venison, and to be eaten. The Hare is Venison too; which *Martial* preferreth before all others.

Inter Quadrupedes gloria prima Lepus.

So are the *Red-Deer* and *Fallow-Deer* Venison. Vide *Coke*, *Inst.* 4, page 316. Give me leave to insert here, out of the same Author, two Conclusions in the Law of the Forest, which follow from hence. First, whatsoever Beast of the Forest is for the food of man, that is Venison; thus *Virgil*, describing a Feast—

Implentur Veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferina.

They had their belly full of old Wine and fat Venison. So Venison was the principal Dish of the Feast. Secondly, whatsoever beast is not for the food of man, is not Venison. Therefore *Capriolus*, or the *Roe*, being no beast of the Forest, is by the Law of the Forest, no Venison, unless hunted. Nature hath endowed the beasts of the Forest with two qualities, viz. Swiftnefs, and Fear; and their Fear increaseth their Swiftnefs.

—*Pedibus timor addidit alas.*

Vert is any thing that beareth green Leaf, but especially of great and thick Coverts, and is derived a *Viriditate*. *Vert* is of divers kinds; some that beareth Fruit that may serve for food both for man and beasts, as *Service-trees*, *Nut-trees*, *Crab-trees*, &c. and for the shelter and defence of Game. Some, called *Hautboys*, serving for Food and Browfe of and for Game, and for the defence of them; as *Oaks*, *Beeches*, &c. Some *Haut-*

Hautboys, for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as *Asbes*, *Poplars*, &c. Of *Sub-boys*, some for Browse and Food of Game, and for their Shelter and Defence; as *Maples*, &c. Some for Browse and Defence; as *Birch*, *Sallow*, *Willow*, &c. Some for Shelter and Defence only; as *Elder*, *Alder*, &c. Of Bushes and other Vegetables, some for Food and Shelter, as the *Haw-thorn*, *Black-thorn*, &c. Some for Hiding and Shelter, as *Brakes*, *Gorse*, *Heath*, &c. *Vert*, as I said, comes a *Viridi*; thence *Viridarii*, because their Office is to look after the preservation of the *Vert*, which, in truth, is the preservation of Venison.

*Terms for Flaying, Stripping and Casing of all
Manner of Chases.*

The *Hart* and all manner of *Deer* are slain: Huntsmen commonly say, Take off that *Deer's* Skin. The *Hare* is Stripped or Cased; and so is the *Boar*, according to the opinion of the Ancients. The *Fox*, the *Badger*, and all manner of Vermin are cased; beginning at the Snout or Nose of the Beast, and turning the Skin over the Ears down to the Body till you come to the Tail.

Proper Terms for the Noises of Hounds.

When Hounds are first cast off, and find some Game or Chase, we say, *They Challenge*. If they are too busy before they find the scent good, we say, *They Bawl*. If too busy after they find good scent, we say, *They Babble*. If they run it end ways orderly, making it good, and then hold in together merrily, we say, *They are in full cry*. When Spaniels open in the string (or a Grey-hound in his course) we say, *They Lapse*. When Hounds hang behind, and beat too much upon the scent or place, we say, *They Plod*. And when they have either Earthed a Vermin, or brought a *Deer*, *Boar*, or such-like to turn head against them, then we say, *They Bay*.

Dif-

Different Terms for Hounds and Grey-Hounds.

Of Grey-hounds, two make a *Brace*; of Hounds, a *Couple*. Of Grey-hounds, three make a *Leash*; and of Hounds, a *Couple and half*.

We let slip a Grey-hound, and cast off a Hound. The string wherewith we lead a Grey-hound, is called a *Leash*; that for a Hound, a *Liem*. The Grey-hound hath his *Collar*, and the Hound his *Couples*. We say, a Kennel of Hounds, and a Pack of Beagles. Some other differences there are, but these are the most usual.

Where we find *Deer* have lately passed into Thickets, &c. by which we guess their Stature, and then put the Hounds or Beagles into them for the View; we account such places *Entries*.

The Impression where any *Deer* hath reposed or harboured, we call a *Lay*.

When the Hounds or Beagles hit the scent of their Chase contrary; that is, hit it up the wind, when they should hit it down; we then say, they *Draw amiss*.

When the Hounds or Beagles take fresh scent, hunting another Chase; until they stick, and hit the first again, we say, they *Hunt Change*.

When the Hounds or Beagles hunt it by the Heel; we say, they *Hunt Counter*.

When the Chase goes off, and comes on again traversing the same ground, to deceive the Hounds or Beagles, we say, they *Hunt the Foil*.

When we set Hounds in readiness where we expect the *Deer* will come by, and then cast them off when the other Hounds are passed by, we account that a *Relay*.

When Hounds or Beagles have finished their Chase, by the death of what they pursued, and then in requital are fed by the hands of the Huntsman or others, we call this, their *Reward*.

Huntsmen, when they go drawing in their Springs at *Hart*-hunting, usually make Dew-rounds, which we call *Ring-walks*. When

When any *Deer* is hard hunted, and betakes himself to swimming in any River, &c. then we say, he takes *Soil*.

When *Deer* cast their Horns, we say, they *Mew*.

The first head of a *Fallow-Deer* is called *Prick*.

When Huntsmen endeavour to find a *Hart* by the Slot, &c. and then mind his step to know whether he is large and long, they then say, they know him by his *Gait*.

When *Deer* rub and push their Heads against Trees to cause the Pills of their new Horns to come off, we say, they *Fray*.

When *Deer*, after being hard run, turn head against the Hounds, we say, they *Bay*.

When Hounds or Beagles run long without opening or making any cry, we say, they run *Mute*.

When Hounds or Beagles at first finding the scent of their Game presently open and cry, we then say, they *Challenge*.

When Hounds run at a whole Herd of *Deer*, we say, they *Run Riot*.

When the Hounds touch the scent, and draw on till they rouse or put up the Chase, we say, they *Draw on the Slot*.

When a *Roe* crosses and doubles, it is called *Tragging*.

When a *Hare*, as sometimes (though seldom) takes the Ground like a *Rabbit*, we then say, she *Goes to the Vault*.

When we beat the Bushes, &c. after the *Fox*, we call it *Drawing*.

When a *Hare* runs on rotten ground, or in a Frost sometimes, and it sticks to her Feet, we say, she *Carnieth*.

When the *Fox* hath young ones in her, we say, she *is with Cub*.

When Beagles bark and cry at their Prey, we say, they *Yearn*.

A Red Male *Hart* of a year old, is called a *Spitter*.

A *Rain*-

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A *Rain-Deer*, is a Beast like a *Hart*, but hath his Head fuller of Antlers.

A *Pricker*, is a Huntsman on Horse-back.

Engines that we take *Deer* with, are called *Wiles*.

When we set Hounds or Beagles in readiness, expecting the Chase to come by, and then cast them off before the rest come in, we call it a *Vaunt-lay*.

When Hounds or Beagles find where the Chase hath been, and have made a proffer to enter, but returned, we say, there is a *Blemish*.

We say, *How* to a *Deer*.

When we start a *Hare*, we say, *That, that, or There, there*.

The *Call*, a Lesson blown on the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

A *Recheat*, a Lesson likewise blown on the Horn. The *Mort* or *Death*, is blown at the death of any *Deer*.

There are several Hounds and Beagles which we have different Titles for; as Gaze-hound, Blood-hound, Staunch-hound, Harrier, and Terrier, &c. But we generally in all our Kennels and Packs rank them under these heads: *Enterers, Drivers, Filers, Tiers, &c.*

To conclude the above collection of general Terms, we shall insert some usual Names of Hounds and Beagles.

A Catalogue of usual Names of Hounds and Beagles.

BEAUTY.	<i>Driver.</i>	<i>Gallant.</i>	<i>Juno.</i>
<i>Blue-man.</i>	<i>Drunkard.</i>		
<i>Bow-man.</i>	<i>Drummer.</i>	<i>Hector.</i>	<i>Keeper.</i>
<i>Bouncer.</i>	<i>Damsel.</i>		
	<i>Darling.</i>	<i>Juggler.</i>	<i>Lively.</i>
<i>Captain</i>	<i>Duchess.</i>	<i>Jewel.</i>	<i>Lady.</i>
<i>Countess.</i>	<i>Dancer.</i>	<i>Jockey.</i>	<i>Lily.</i>
<i>Cesar.</i>	<i>Daphne.</i>	<i>Joler.</i>	<i>Lillups.</i>
		<i>Jolly-boy.</i>	
<i>Dido.</i>	<i>Fuddle.</i>	<i>Jupiter.</i>	<i>Madam.</i>
			<i>Merry-boy.</i>

<i>Merry-boy.</i>	<i>Rover.</i>	<i>Troller.</i>	<i>Venus.</i>
<i>Musie.</i>	<i>Ranter.</i>	<i>Thunder.</i>	
	<i>Royal.</i>	<i>Tbisbe.</i>	<i>Wanton.</i>
<i>Nancy.</i>	<i>Rapper.</i>	<i>True-man.</i>	<i>Wonder.</i>
	<i>Ruffler.</i>	<i>True-love.</i>	
<i>Plunder.</i>		<i>Tickler.</i>	<i>Younker.</i>
	<i>Spanker.</i>	<i>Tatler.</i>	
<i>Rockwood.</i>	<i>Soundwell.</i>	<i>Tulip.</i>	
<i>Ringwood.</i>	<i>Stately.</i>		

*Terms and Descriptions relating particularly to the Forest,
and Forest-Laws.*

A *Forest*, is a place privileged by Royal Authority, differing from Park, Warren, and Chase. It is allotted on purpose for the peaceable abiding and nourishment of the Beasts and Fowls thereto belonging; for which there are certain peculiar Laws, Officers, and Orders; as appears in the Great Charter of the Forest.

A *Forester*, is an Officer of the Forest, sworn to preserve the Vert and Venison therein, and to attend the wild beasts within his Bailiwick, and to watch, and endeavour to keep them safe by day and night. He is likewise to apprehend all Offenders in Vert and Venison, and to present them to the Courts of the Forest, to the end they may be punished according to their offences.

A *Purlieu*, is all that ground adjoining to Forests, which being made Forest by *Henry* the second, *Richard* the first, or *King John*, were by perambulations, granted by *Henry* the third, and severed again from the same.

A *Purlieu-man*, is he that hath ground within the *Purlieu*, and hath 40 s. a year Freehold; and such a one, with some caution, may hunt within his own *Purlieu*.

A *Regarder*, is an Officer of the King's Forest, that is sworn to take care of the Vert and Venison, and to inquire into all the offences committed within the Forest, and of all the Concealments of them; and whether all other Officers do execute their Office or not.

Woodgeld, is the gathering or cutting of Wood in the Forest, or the money paid for it to the use of the Foresters; or, an Immunity for this by the King's Grant.

A *Ranger*. In some Forests there are twelve *Rangers*, whose Offices are to look after the *Purlicu*, and drive back the wild Beasts into the Forest again; and to see, hear, and inquire after offenders, and to present their offences.

A *Verderor*, is an Officer of the King's Forest, and chosen by the Freeholders of the County where the Forest is, by the King's Writ, directed to the Sheriff for that purpose. His Office is chiefly to look after the Wood and Grass in the Forest.

An *Agistor*, is an Officer of the Forest that takes in to feed the Cattle of Strangers, and receives for the King's use all such tack-Money as becomes due from those Strangers.

A *Chase*, is a place used for the receipt of *Deer* and Beasts of the Forest: It differs from a Forest and Park. It may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest in its proper nature cannot be. Neither is it inclosed, as a Park always is; and it hath a larger compass, more store of Game, and more Keepers and Overseers.

Expeditate, is (Mr. Crompton saith) the cutting out the ball of the Foot of great Dogs in the Forest; though (Mr. Mamwood saith) it is the cutting off the three fore-Claws by the Skin; and that the Owner of every such Dog, unexpeditated in the Forest, shall forfeit 3 s. 4 d.

Fence Month, hath 31 days; beginning 15 days before *Midsummer*, and ending 15 days after. In which time it is unlawful for any to hunt in the Forest, or to go amongst the *Deer* to disquiet them; because it is the time of Fawning.

Frank Chase, is a liberty of free Chase in a Circuit annexed to a Forest, whereby all men that have ground within the circuit are forbidden to cut down Wood, or discover,

discover, &c. within the view of the Forester, though it be his own Demefne.

Green-bue, or *Vert*, fignify one thing; it being every thing that grows or bears green Leaf within the Forest, that may cover and hide the *Deer*.

Over-Vert, is all manner of high Wood.

Neiber Vert, is all forts of under-wood. Brushwood is called *Cablift*.

Horngeld, is a Tax within the Forest for all manner of horned beafts.

Footgeld, is an Amercement on fuch as live within the Forest, for not expeditating their Dogs. And to be quit of *Footgeld*, is a privilege to keep Dogs there unlawed, without Punishment or Control.

Pawnage, is Money taken by the Agiftors for the feed of Hogs with the Maff of the King's Forest; but (Mr. Crompton faith) it is moft properly the Maff, Woods, Lands, or Hedge Rows, or Money due to the Owners of the fame for it.

A *Scotale*, is where any Officer of the Forest doth keep an Ale-houfe in the Forest by virtue of his Office, caufing men to come to his Houfe, and to fpend their money there for fear of having Difpleafure; but this is forbidden by *Charta Forest*.

Perambulation, is the admeafurement and fetting down of Bounds and Limits to the Forest

Drift of the Forest, is an exact view and examination taken at certain times, as occafion fhall ferve, to know what beafts are there; that none Common there but fuch as have right; and that the Forest be not over-charged with the beafts of Foreigners.

An *Affart*, is a great offence committed in the Forest, by grubbing up the Woods, Coverts, and Thickets, and making them plain as Arable Land; or the like.

Minoveris, is a Trefpafs or Offence committed by fome Engine fet up in the Forest to catch *Deer*, or the like.

Tritis, is a freedom that one hath from holding a Grey-hound in one's hand when the Lord of the Forest is hunting there, or to be amerced for his default.

Protoforeſtarius, was a great Officer formerly in *Windſor* Foreſt.

Stableſtand, is, when one is found ſtanding in the Foreſt ready to ſhoot at any *Deer*, or with his *Grey-hound* in a *Leaſh* ready to ſlip.

Swainmote, or *Swannimote*, is a Court appointed to be held thrice in a year within a Foreſt; the firſt, 15 days before *Michaelmas*; the ſecond, about *Martinmas*; and the third, 15 days before *St. John Baptiſt*.

Chiminage, is taken by Foreſters in fee throughout their *Bailiwick* for *Buſhes*, *Timber*, &c. and ſignifies the ſame with *Toll*.

Afforeſt, is to turn Land into Foreſt.

Diſafforeſt, is to turn Land from being Foreſt to other uſes.

Thus I finiſh my introduction. But muſt here be allowed to perſuade all generous Souls, as they deſire health of body and mind, to prefer our noble Exercife to the beſotting ſenſuality and debaucheries uſual in great cities, where the courſe of nature ſeems to be inverted, Day turned into night, and Night into day; where Women, Wine, and emaculating Pleaſures are the general recreations talked of, and purſued; and where, for want of neceſſary Exercife, or labor, mens bodies are rendered like ſickly hoſpitals.

Of DOGS in general.

AS there is no Country in the world wherein there is not plenty of Dogs, ſo no Animal can boaſt of greater variety, both in ſhape and kind.

Some Dogs are very great, as the *Wolf-dog*; which is ſhaped like a *Grey-hound*, but much taller, longer, and thicker. Some are for the *Buck*; others for the *Boar*, *Bear*, and *Bull*. Some for the *Hare*, *Rabbit*, and *Hedgehog*. Some are both for Water and Land, and they are called *Spaniels*; others are called *Lurchers*, *Tumblers*, *Breakers*, *Beagles*, &c. *Shepherds dogs*, are called *ſoiſt-ing Curs*. Thoſe which ſome fond Ladies make their daily,

daily, nay nightly Companions, I shall pass over, being neither worthy, nor agreeable to be mentioned in this Place. But I shall here treat only of such whose natures incline them to Game, for man's Pastime and Recreation.

In the first place, let us consider Dogs in general, wherein they agree, and their common properties of nature, such as are not destroyed in the distinction of kinds, but remain like infallible Truths, and invariable in every kind and Country through the Universe. Dogs (as it is to be observed) are generally rough; and their Hair pretty long, which (in Winter, they lose every year) is a sign of a good constitution; but if it grow over-long, the Mange will follow. The outward proportion of the Head altereth as the kind altereth, having no commissure or seam in the Skull, being a continued bone without separation.

The best Dogs (in *Pliny's* opinion) have flat Nostrils, yet round, solid, and blunt. Their Teeth are like Saws, which they change in the fourth month of their age: and by them is their age discerned; for while they are white and sharp, they discover the youth of Dogs; but when they grow blackish or dusky, broken and torn, they demonstrate the elder age.

The Breast of a Dog is narrow, so is his Ventricle: for which cause he is always in pain in voiding his Excrements.

After they have run a Course, they relieve themselves by tumbling and rolling to and fro. When they lie down, they turn round in a circle two or three times together; which they do for no other cause, but that they may the more commodiously lie round, from the Wind.

In their sleep they often dream, as may appear by their barking. Here observe, that they who like to keep Dogs, must have particular care that they let them not sleep too much, especially after their Meat, when they are young: for they are very hot, and in their sleep their heat draws much pain into their Stomach
and

and Ventricle. The time of their Copulation is for the most part at a year old; yet the Females will lust after it sooner; but they should be restrained from it, because it debilitates their Body, and dulls their Generosity. After the expiration of a year, they may be permitted to copulate; it matters not whether in Winter or Summer, but it is best in the beginning of the spring; yet with this caution, that Whelps of a Litter, or of one and the same Bitch, be never suffered to couple; for Nature delights in variety.

In ancient time, for the more ennobling of the race of Dogs, they would not permit them to ingender till the Male was four years old, and the Female three; for by those means the Whelps would prove more strong and lively. By Hunting, Labour, and Travel, the Males are made more fit for Generation, and they prove best which have their Sires of equal age. When they grow proud, give them Leaven mingled with Milk and Salt, and they will not stray and ramble abroad.

It is not good to preserve the first or second Litter, but the third; and after they have littered, it is good to give the Bitch, Whey and Barley-bread; for that will comfort her, and increase her Milk: or take the Bones of broken Meat, and boil them in Goats-Milk; which nutriment will strengthen very much both Dam and Whelps.

There is no great regard to be had as to the Food of a Dog, for he will eat any thing but the Flesh of his own kind; for that cannot be so dressed by the art of Man, but they find it out by their Nose, and avoid it. It is good to let the Whelps suck two Months before they be weaned, and that of their own Dam.

Put Cummin now and then in their bread, it will cure or prevent Wind in their Bellies; and if Oyl be mingled with that Water they lap, they will prove more able and swift to run. If he refuse and loath his Meat, give him a little hot Bread, or dip brown Bread in Vinegar, and squeeze the liquor thereof into his Nose, and it will ease him.

There

There is some difficulty to choose a Whelp under the Dam that will prove the best of the Litter. Some observe that which seeth last, and take that for the best. Others remove the Whelps from the Kennel, lay them apart one from the other, and watch which of them the Bitch first carrieth into her Kennel again, and that they take for the best; or else that which vomiteth last of all. Some again, give for a certain rule to know the best, that the same which weigheth least while it sucketh will prove the best, according to the Verses of *Nemesian*:

*Pondere nam Catuli poteris perpendere viris,
Corporibusque leves gravibus pernoscere cursu.*

But this is certain, that the lighter Whelp will prove the swifter, and the heavier will be the stronger.

As soon as the Bitch hath littered, it is requisite to choose them you intend to preserve, and throw away the rest. Keep the black, brown, or of one colour, for the spotted are not much to be accounted of: though, of Hounds the Spotted are to be valued.

There is not any irrational, Creature more loving to his Master, nor more serviceable than a Dog. Enduring blows from his hands, and using no other means to pacify his displeasure, than humiliation and prostration; he after beating, turns a Revenge into a more fervent Love. Irrational, did I say? I may mistake, if what *Ælian* reports be true, who thought Dogs have Reason, and use Logic in their hunting; for they will cast about for the Game, as a Disputant doth for the truth; as if they should say, the *Hare* is gone either on the left hand, the right, or straight forward; but not on the left or right, therefore straight forward. Whereupon he runs forth right after the true and infallible footsteps of the *Hare*.

Of

OF DOGS FOR HUNTING.

Of the HOUND RACHE and SLUTH-HOUND,
 so called in Scotland, and by the Germans
 SLATH-HOUND.

THERE are in *England* and *Scotland* two kinds of hunting-Dogs, found no where else in all the World. The first kind is called *Ane Rache*, and is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild Beasts, and Birds, and Fishes also, which lie hid among the Rocks: *The Female hereof in England is called a Brach.* A *Brach*, is a mannerly name for all Hound-bitches. The second, in *Scotland*, is called a *Sluth Hound*, being a little larger than the Hunting-hound, and in colour for the most part brown or sandy spotted. The sense of Smelling is so quick in these, that they can follow the foot-steps of Thieves, and pursue them till they overtake them: nay, should the Thief take the Water, so eager are they in their pursuit, that they will swim after him; and are restless till they find the thing they seek after. This was common in the borders of *England* and *Scotland*, where the people formerly lived much upon Theft: and if the Dog brought his Leader to any house where they might not enter, they took it for granted, that there were both the stolen Goods, and the Thief.

Of the BLOOD-HOUND.

THE Blood-hound differs nothing in quality from the Scottish Sluth-hound, excepting that he is larger sized, and not always of one and the same colour. They are sometimes Red, Sanded, Black, White, Spotted, and of all colours with other Hounds, but most commonly either brown or red.

The *Germans* call this Beast *Langbund*, because their Ears are long, thin, and hanging down; and they differ not from common Dogs in any outward proportion,
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only in their Cry and Barking they differ. Their nature is, being set on by the voice and words of their Leader, to cast about for the sitting of the present Game; and having found it, will never cease pursuing it with full cry, till it is tired, without changing for any other. They seldom bark, except in their Chase; and are very obedient and attentive to the Voice of the Leader.

They which are white, are said to be the quickest scented, and surest nosed, and therefore best for the *Hare*. The black ones for the *Boar*; and the red for the *Hart* and *Roe*. This is the opinion of some, but not mine; because their colour (especially the latter) are too like the Game they hunt: although there can be nothing certain collected of their colour, yet is the black Hound hardier, and better able to endure cold than the white. They must be tied up till they hunt, yet so as they be let loose now and then a little to ease their Bellies; for it is necessary that their Kennel be kept sweet and dry. It is a question how to discern a Hound of excellent sense. Some are of opinion, that the square and flat Nose is the best sign thereof; likewise a small Head, having all the Legs of equal length; his Breast not deeper than his Belly, and his Back even to his Tail; his Eyes quick; his Ears hanging long; his Tail nimble, and the beak of his Nose always to the Earth; and especially such as are most silent, and bark least.

The divers and variable dispositions of Hounds in finding out the Beast, is very worthy of observation. Some are of that nature, that when they have found the Game, will stand still till the Huntsman come up; to whom, in silence, by their Face, Eye, and Tail they shew the Game. Others, when they have found the footsteps, go forward without any voice or shew of Ear or Tail. Another sort when they have found the footings of the Beast, prick up their Ears a little, and either bark or wag their Tail; and others will wag their Tails; and not move their Ears.

There are some again that do none of these, but wander up and down barking about the surest marks, and con-
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founding their own foot-steps with the Beast's they hunt; or else forsake the way, and so run back again to the first head; but when they see the *Hare*, are afraid, not daring to come near her, except she start first. These, with the other which hinder the cunning labours of their Colleagues, trusting to their Feet, and running before their betters, deface the best mark, or else hunt counter, and take up any false scent for the true; or, which is more reprehensible, never forsake the Highways, and yet have not learned to be silent. To these you may add, those which cannot discern the Footing or Pricking of a *Hare*, yet run speedy when they see her, pursuing her hotly in the beginning, and afterwards tire, or hunt lazily. All these are not to be admitted into a Kennel of good Hounds.

On the contrary, those Hounds which are good, when they have found the *Hare*, make shew thereof to the Huntsman, by running more speedily, and with gesture of Head, Eyes, Ears, and Tail, winding to the Form or *Hare's* Mews, never give over prosecution with a loud noise: they have good and hard Feet, and great Stomachs.

Now whereas the nature of the *Hare* is sometimes to leap and make headings, sometimes to tread softly, with but a very small impression in the Earth, or sometimes to lie down, and ever to leap or jump out and into her own Form; the Hound is so much the more busied and troubled to retain the small scent of her pricking which she leaves behind her. For this cause, it is requisite, that you help the Hound, not only with Voice, Eye, and Hand, but with a seasonable Time also: for in frosty weather the scent freezes with the Earth, so that there is no certainty of hunting till it thaw, or that the Sun arise. Likewise, if very much Rain fall between the starting of the *Hare* and time of hunting, it is not convenient to hunt till the Water be dried up; for the drops disperse the scent of the *Hare*, and dry weather collects it again. The Summer time also is not for hunting; because the heat of the weather consumeth the Scent, and the Night being

being then but short, the *Hare* travelleth not far, feeding only in the Morning and Evening: besides, the fragrancy of Flowers and Herbs then growing, overcomes the Scent the Hounds are guided by.

The best time for hunting with these Hounds is in Autumn, because then the former Odours are weakned, and the Earth barer than at any other time.

These Hounds do not only chase their Game while it lives, but being dead also, by any manner of casualty, make recourse to the place where it lies, having in this point an assured and infallible Guide, namely, the *Scent* and *Savour* of the Blood sprinkled here and there upon the ground: for whether the Beast being wounded doth notwithstanding enjoy life, and escape the hands of the Huntsman; or whether the said Beast, being slain, is conveyed clean out of the Park (so that there be some marks of blood) these Dogs, with no less facility and easiness, than avidity and greediness, disclose and find the same by Smelling, applying to their pursuit agility and nimbleness, without wearying; for which consideration, they deserve to be called *Sanguinarii*, Blood-hounds. And although a piece of flesh be subtilly, and cunningly conveyed away, with such extreme precaution, as thereby all appearances of Blood are prevented or concealed; yet this kind of Dogs, by an inward notice and private mark, pursue these desperate *Deer-stealers* through craggy Ways, and crooked Meanders, till they have found them; yea, so effectual is their foresight, that they can discover, separate, and pick them out from an infinite multitude; and though they creep into the thickest throng, they will find them out notwithstanding.

Of the GAZE-HOUND.

THIS Dog is little beholding in hunting to his Nose or Smelling, but to sharpness of Sight altogether, for by virtue of it he makes excellent sport with the *Fox* and *Hare*.

He will choose and separate from amongst a great Flock or Herd, such a one as is not lank or lean, but full, and plump.

If a Beast be wounded and go astray, this Dog will seek after it by the stedfastness of the Eye; if it happen to return, and be mingled with the residue of the Herd, this Dog will soon spy it out, leaving the rest untouched: and after he has set sight on it, separateth it from the company; and having so done, never leaves it, but worrieth it to death.

This Dog is called in Latin *Agasæus*, because the beams of the Sight are so stedfastly settled and immovably fixed. He is much more used in the Northern parts of *England*, than in the Southern; on Champain ground, rather than in bushy and woody places; and by Horsemen more than Footmen.

If it happen, at any time, that this Dog takes a wrong way, the Master making some usual sign, or familiar token, he returneth forthwith, takes the right and ready course, beginning his Chase afresh, and with a clear Voice, and a swift Foot, follows the Game with as much courage and nimbleness as he did at first.

Of the GREYHOUND.

AMONG the divers kind of Hunting-dogs, the *Greyhound*, by reason of his Swiftnes, Strength, and Sagacity to follow and pursue his Game, deserveth the first place; for such are the conditions of this Dog, as a Philosopher observes, that he is reasonably scented to find out, speedy and quick of foot to follow, and fierce and strong to take and overcome; and yet silent, coming upon his Prey at unawares, according to the observation of *Gratius*:

Sic Canis illa suos taciturna supervenit hostes.

The best *Greyhound* hath a long Body, strong, and large, yet not so big as the *Wolf* dog in *Ireland*; a neat sharp head, and splendent Eyes; a long Mouth, and sharp

sharp Teeth; little Ears, and thin Gristles in them; a straight Neck, and a broad and strong Breast. His fore Legs straight and short, his hinder Legs long and straight; broad Shoulders, round Ribs, fleshy Buttocks, but not fat; a long Tail, strong, and full of Sinews. Thus *Nemesian* eloquently describes the best of *Greybounds*:

— *Sit cruribus altis,*
Costarum sub fine decenter prona carinam:
Renibus ampla satis validis deductaq; coras
Sit rigidis, multamq; gerat sub pectore lato,
Quæ sensim rursus sicca se colligat alvo:
Cuiq; nimis molles fluitent in cursibus Aures.
Elige tunc cursu facilem, facilemq; recursu,
Dum superant vires, dum lato flore juvenius.

Of this kind, that is always the best to be chosen among the Whelps, which weigheth lightest; for it will be soonest at the Game, and so hang upon it, hindering its swiftness, till the stronger and heavier Dogs come to help with their assistance; and therefore besides the marks or necessary good parts of a *Greyhound* already spoken of, it is requisite that he have large sides, and a broad Midriff, that so he may take his Breath in and out more easily. His Belly must be small; if otherwise, it will hinder the swiftness of his course: likewise he must have long Legs, thin and soft Hairs. And these must the Huntsman lead on the left hand, if he be afoot; and on the right, if on Horse-back.

The best time to try them and train them to their Game, is at twelve Months old; yet some begin sooner with them, that is, at ten Months, if they are Males, and at eight, if Females. Yet it is surest, not to strain them, or permit them to run a long Course, till they are twenty Months old. Keep them also in the Slip while they are abroad, until they can see their Course; and loosen not a young Dog, until the Game have been on

on foot for some time, lest being over-greedy of the Prey, he strain his Limbs too much.

The *Greybounds* which are most in request among the *Germans*, are called *Windspil*, comparing their swiftness with the Wind; but the *French* make most account of those that are bred in the Mountains of *Dalmatia*, or in any other Mountains, especially of *Turky*; for such have hard Feet, long Ears, and bristly Tails.

The *Greyhound* (called by the Latins *Leporarius*) hath his name from the word *Gre*, which word signifieth *Gradus* in Latin, in English *Degree*; because among all Dogs, these are the principal, having the chiefest place, and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kind of Hounds.

Of the HARRIER and TERRIER.

THE *Harrier* in Latin is called *Leverarius*, or *Sagax*, by the *Greeks*, *Ichneuten*, with regard to their tracing or chasing by the Foot.

Nature hath endowed this Creature with an admirable gift of Smelling, and rendered him bold and courageous in the pursuit of his Game. There are several sorts of them, and all differ in their Services: Some are for the *Hare*, the *Fox*, or the *Wolf*; some for the *Hart*, the *Beck*, the *Badger*; and some for the *Otter*, the *Polecat*, the *Weasel*, the *Rabbit*, &c.

As for the *Rabbit*, we use not to hunt, but take it sometimes with a Net, sometimes with a *Ferret*, and sometimes with a Lurcher or Tumbler. Among the several sorts of *Harriers*, there are some which are apt to hunt two divers Beasts, as the *Fox* sometimes, and at other times the *Hare*; but they hunt with better success and towardness, when they stick to one sort of Game.

The *Terrier* hunts the *Fox*, and the *Badger* or *Gray* only: And they are called *Terriers*, because they (after the manner of *Ferrets* in searching for *Rabbits*) creep into the ground, and by that means affright, nip, and bite the

the *Fox* and the *Badger*, so that either they tear them in pieces with their Teeth, or else hale and pull them by force out of their lurking Holes and Caves; or at least, drive them out, insomuch, if they are not taken by Net or otherwise immediately, they are compelled to prepare for flight; and then are oft-times entrapped with Snares and Nets laid over Holes for the same purpose.

Of the LEVINER, or LIEMMER.

THE *Leviner* is singular in Smelling, and incomparable in Swiftnefs. This is, as it were a middle kind between the *Harrier* and the *Greyhound*, as well for his nature as the frame and shape of his Body. It is called in Latin *Levinarius*, a *Levitate*, of lightness, and therefore may well be called a *Light-bound*. This Dog, by the excellency of his Conditions, namely, Smelling, and swift Running, follows the Game with eagerness, and takes the Prey with admirable celerity.

Of the TUMBLER.

THE word *Tumbler* undoubtedly had it's derivation from the French word *Tumbier*, which signifies to Tumble; to which the Latin name agrees, *Vertagus*, from *Vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their Bodies about circularly, and then, fiercely and violently venturing on the Beast, suddenly gripe it at the very mouth of their Holes, before they can make any entrance for self-security.

This Dog hath another craft and subtlety, namely, when he enters a Warren, or fetches a course about a *Rabbit-borough*, he hunts not after them, nor affrights them; but passeth by, with silence and quietness, marking their Holes diligently, wherein he seldom is deceived. When he comes to a place where there is a certainty of *Rabbits*, he couches down close with his Belly to the ground, provided always, by his Skill and Policy,

Policy, that the Wind be against him in that Enterprize, and that the *Rabbits* discover not where he lurketh; by which means he gets the benefit of the scent of the *Rabbits*, which is carried to him by the Wind and Air, either going to their Holes, or coming out, either passing this way, or running that way; and so orders the business, that the silly *Rabbit* is debarred, circumvented, and taken, before he can get the advantage of his Hole. Thus having caught his Prey, he carrieth it speedily to his Master, who waits his Dog's return in some convenient place.

These Dogs are somewhat lesser than the Hounds, being longer, leaner, and somewhat prick-eared. By the form and fashion of their Bodies they may be called *Mongrel Greybonds*, and justly, if they were somewhat bigger. But notwithstanding he equals not the *Greybound* in size, yet he will take in one day's space as many *Rabbits* as shall arise to as big a load as a Horse can carry: For Craft and Subtlety are the Instruments whereby he maketh this spoil, which properties supply the place of more commendable qualities.

After these Dogs, which serve particularly for Hunting, will follow such as serve also for Hawking and Fowling; among which the principal and chiefest is the *Spaniel*, called in Latin *Hispaniolus*, borrowing his name from *Hispania*; but English-men, not pronouncing the Aspirate H, nor the vowel I readily, they, for quickness and readiness of speech, say, *Spaniel*.

Of the SPANIEL.

THERE are two sorts of Dogs, which necessarily serve for Fowling. The first has his Game on the Land, the other on the Water. Such as delight on the Land, play their parts either by swiftness of foot, or by often questing to search out and to spring the Bird, or else by some secret sign discover the place where they fall. The first kind of such serve the *Hawk*; the second, the Net or Train. The first kind have

have no peculiar names assigned them, except they are named after the Bird, which, by natural appointment, they are allotted to take; hence, some are called Dogs for the *Falcon*, for the *Pheasant*, the *Partridge*, and such-like. They are commonly called by one name, viz. *Spaniels*, as if they originally came from *Spain*.

The *Spaniel*, whose service is required in Fowling on the Water, partly through natural inclination, and partly by diligent teaching, is properly called *Aquaticus*, as *Water-Spaniel*, because he hath usual recourse to the Water, where all his Game lies; namely, Water-fowl, which are chiefly taken with his help.

His size is somewhat large, having long, rough, and curled Hair, which must be clipt now-and-then: for by lessening that superfluity of Hair, he becomes more light and swift, and is less hindered in swimming. *Ducks* and *Drakes* are his principal Game; whereupon he is likewise named a Dog for a *Duck*, because in that quality he is excellent.

Of the WHITE-HOUND.

THOSE Hounds which are all of one colour, particularly, all white, and those which are spotted with red, are the best Hounds. Those which are spotted with dun colour, are of little value, being faint-hearted, and unable to endure much labour: But should they happen to be whelped coal-black, which is but seldom, they commonly prove incomparable Hounds. When white Hounds are spotted with black, experience tells us, they are never the best *Hare-hunters*. White, and black and white, and grey streaked with white, are the most beautiful.

Of FALLOW-HOUNDS.

THESE are hardy, and of good scent, keeping well their Chase without change; but are not so swift as the white. They are of a strong constitution, and do

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not fear the Water; running surely, and are very hardy, commonly loving the *Hart* beyond any other Chase.

The best complexion for *Fallow-hounds*, is the lively red, and such as have a white spot in their Fore-head, or have a Ring about their Neck: but those which are yellowish, and spotted with black or dun, are of little estimation. Those which are well jointed, having good Claws, are fit to make Blood-hounds: and those which have shagged Tails, are generally swift runners. These Hounds are fitter for Princes than private Gentlemen, because they seldom run more than one Chase; neither have they any great stomach to the *Hare*, or other small Chases: and, which is worst of all, they are apt to run at tame Beasts.

Of the DUN-HOUND.

DUN Hounds are good for all Chases, and therefore of general use. The best coloured are such as are dun on the Back, having their four quarters tann'd, or of the complexion of a *Hare's* Legs: But if the Hair on the Back be black, and their Legs freckled with red and black, they then usually prove excellent Hounds: and indeed there are few dun-coloured to be found bad; the worst of them are such whose Legs are of a whitish colour. It is wonderful in these creatures, to observe, how much they stick upon the knowledge of their Master, especially his Voice, and Horn, and no one's else. Nay, farther, they know the distinct Voices of their Fellows, and do know who are Babblers and Liars, and who not; and will follow the one, and not the other.

The West-country, *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, with other Wood-land and Mountainous Countries, breed our *Slow-bound*; which is a very large Dog, tall and heavy. *Worcestershire*, *Bedfordshire*, and many well-mixt soils, where the Champain and Covert are of equal

equal extent, produce a middle-sized Dog, of a more nimble disposition than the former. Lastly, the North-parts, as *Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland*, and many other Champain Countries, breed the Light, Nimble, Swift, Slender, Fleet Hounds. After all these, the little Beagle is peculiar to our Country; this is that Hound, which in Latin is called *Canis Agasæus*, or the *Gaze-hound*. Besides our Mastiff, which seems to be an *Indigena*, or Native of *England*, we train up most excellent Greyhounds, (which seem to have been brought hither by the *Galls*) in our open Champains. All these Dogs have deserved to be famous in adjacent and remote Countries, whither they are sent for great rarities, and ambitiously sought for by their Lords and Princes; although only the fighting Dogs seem to have been known to the antient Authors; and perhaps in that age Hunting was not so much cultivated by our own Country-men.

The Marks of a good and fair Hound.

His Head ought to be of a middle proportion, rather long than round; his Nostrils wide; his Ears large; his Back bowed; the Fillets great; the Haunches large; the Thighs well trussed; the Ham straight; the Tail big near the Reins, and the rest slender to the end; the Leg big; the Soal of the Foot dry, and formed like a *Fox's*, with the Claws great.

Of the Choice of a Dog and Bitch for good Whelps.

The Bitch must come of a good kind, strong, and well proportioned in all parts, having her Ribs and Flanks great and large. Let the Dog that lines her be of a good fair breed; and let him be young, if you intend to have light and hot Hounds: for if the Dog be old, the Whelps will participate of his dull and heavy nature.

If your Bitch grow not naturally Proud so soon as you would wish, you may make her so, by taking two heads

of Garlick, half a Castor's Stone, the juice of Cresses, and about twelve Spanish Flies, or Cantharides : boil these together in a Pipkin which holds a pint, with some Mutton, and make Broth thereof; and of this give to the Bitch twice or thrice, and she will infallibly grow proud. The same Pottage given to the Dog, will make him desirous of copulation.

When your Bitch is lined, and with Puppy, you must not let her hunt, for that will be the way to make her cast her Whelps; but let her unconfined walk up and down in the House and Court, and never lock her up in her Kennel; for she is then impatient of food; and therefore you must make her some hot Broth once a day.

If you would spay your Bitch, it must be done before she ever had a Litter of Whelps: And in spaying her, take not away all the Roots or Strings of the Veins; for if you do, it will much prejudice her Reins, and hinder her swiftness ever after: but by leaving some behind, it will make her much the stronger and more hardy. Whatever you do, spay her not when she is proud; for that will endanger her life: but you may do it fifteen days after. But the best time of all is, when the Whelps are shaped within her.

To enter young Hounds to hunt the Hart; and of the Quarries and Rewards to be given them.

Having first taught your Hounds to know your Halloo, and the sound of your Horn; then, at about eighteen months old, you must lead them once a Week into the fields, and not oftner.

The best manner to teach your Hounds, is to take a live Hare, and trail her after you upon the Earth, now one way, now another; and so, having drawn it a convenient space, hide it in the Earth: afterward set forth your Hound near the Trail, who taking Wind, will run to and fro near the Woods, Fields, Pastures,
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Path-ways, and Hedges, until he find which way the *Hare* is gone; then with a soft and gentle pace, pursues till he comes near the lodged *Hare*; then he mends his pace, and coming up with his Prey, he leaps on it, and killing it, loads himself with it, and brings it to his Master with Triumph; then the Master must receive both Dog and it with all tokens of approbation.

When you hunt, let your *Hart* be in prime of grease, for then he is heavier than in *April* or *May*, and cannot stand up so long.

Then choose your Forest wherein the Relays are of equal proportion: then place all your young Hounds, with five or six old to enter them; and then lead them to the farthest and last Relay, and cause the *Hart* to be hunted unto them. Being come up, uncouple your old Hounds; and having found the Track of the *Hart*, being well entered in cry, uncouple likewise your young Hounds; and if you find any of them lag behind, you must beat or whip them forward.

In whatever place you kill the *Hart*, immediately slay his Neck, and reward your Hounds: for it is best whilst it is hot so to do.

There are several ways of entring Hounds. As first, by taking a *Hart* in Nets, and after you have cut off one of his Feet, let him go: a quarter of an hour after assemble your young Hounds; and having found out the View or Slot of the *Hart* or *Buck* by your Bloodhounds, uncouple your young Hounds, and let them hunt. Secondly, you may bring them to quarry, by taking half a dozen Huntsmen, swift of foot, each whereof is to have two couple to lead in Liems; and having unlodged the *Hart*, pursue him fair and softly, so that you tire not too much your young Hounds. After the *Hart* hath ran two or three hours, and that you find he begins to sink, you may then cast off your young Hounds: but beware it be not when he is at Bay, and his Head full summed; for so you may endanger the lives of your Hounds.

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But the best way of entring Hounds is at the Hare; for thereby they will learn all Doubles and Turns, better know the Halloo, will be more tender-nosed, and better scented, by using the beaten ways and Champain grounds.

Here note, that with whatever you first enter your Hounds, and therewith reward them, they will ever after love most. Wherefore, if you intend them for the *Hart*, enter them not first with the *Hind*. And for the better hunting the *Hart*, enter not your young Hounds within a Toil; for there a *Hart* doth nothing but turn and cast about, since he cannot run end-long, and so they are always in sight of him. And if afterwards you should run him at force out of a Toil, and at length, and out of sight, you will find the Hounds to give him over quickly.

Lastly, enter not your Hounds, nor teach them in the Morning; for if so, you will find them apt to give over in the heat of the day.

Of COURSING with Greyhounds.

I NEED not declare the Advantages which are contained in the noble and worthy Exercise of Coursing with *Greyhounds*, since it is so well known to all Gentlemen who take delight in this pleasant and healthy Pastime: I shall therefore only insist upon the breed of *Greyhounds*, their Shape, their Diet, and the Laws belonging to the same, according as they were commanded, allowed, and subscribed by the Duke of *Norfolk*, in a former Reign.

In the Breeding of *Grey-hounds*, you must have respect to the Country, which should be Champain, Plain or high Downs. The best Vales are those of *Belvoir*, *White-horse*, and *Evesham*, or any other where there are no Coverts, so that a *Hare* may stand forth and endure a Course of two or three miles. The best high Downs or Heaths, are about *Marlborough*, *Salisbury*, *Cirencester*, and *Lincoln*.

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Though these places are very commodious for breeding and training *Greybounds*; yet, in my opinion, the middle, or most part arable grounds are the best. However, those Gentlemen who dwell on Downs or plain grounds, to keep up the reputation of their own Dogs, affirm, that they are more nimble and cunning in turning than the Vale-dogs are: accordingly Mr. *Markham* saith, That he hath seen a Vale-dog so much deceived, that upon a turn he hath lost more ground than hath been recoverable in the whole Course after. Nevertheless with a little care, in a short time, this error may be rectified; and then you will experimentally find, *The good Dogs upon the Deeps will ever beat the good Dogs upon the Plains.*

It is a received opinion, that the *Grey-bound Bitch* will beat the *Grey-bound Dog*, because she is more nimble. But if you consider that the Dog is longer and stronger, you must look upon that opinion no more than as a vulgar error.

Here note, as to the breeding of your *Greybounds*, that the best Dog upon an indifferent Bitch, will not get so good a Whelp, as an indifferent Dog upon the best Bitch.

Observe this in general as to breeding. Let your Dogs and Bitches, as near as you can, be of an equal age, not exceeding four years old: however, to breed with a young Dog and an old Bitch, may be the means of producing excellent Whelps, the goodness whereof you shall know by their shapes in manner as follows.

If they are raw-boned, lean, loose made, fickle or crooked houghed, and generally unknit in every Member; these are the proper marks of excellent shape and goodness: but if after three or four months they appear round and close-trussed, fat, strait, and as it were full summed and knit in every Member, they never prove good, swift, nor comely.

The goodness of shape in a *Greyhound* after a year and a half old, is this: his Head must be lean and long, with a sharp Nose, rush-grown from the Eye downward;

ward; a full clear Eye, with long Eye-lids; a sharp Ear, short and close falling; a long Neck a little bending, with a loose hanging Windpipe; a broad Breast, straight Fore-legs, hollow Sides, straight Ribs; a square flat Back; short and strong Fillets; a broad space between the Hips, a strong Stern or Tail, a round Foot, and large Clefts.

The Dieting of *Greyhounds* consists in these four things: *Food, Exercise, Airing, and Kennelling.*

Food of a *Greyhound* is two-fold: general, that is, the maintaining of a Dog in good bodily condition; and particular, when the Dog is dieted for a Wager, or for some Distemper.

A *Greyhound's* general Food ought to be Chippings, Crufts of Bread, soft Bones and Gristles. Your Chippings ought to be scalded in Beef, Mutton, Veal or Venison Broth; and when it is cool, make your Bread only float with good Milk, and give it your *Greyhounds* Morning and Evening; and this will keep them in good state of body.

But if your Dog be poor, sickly, and weak, then take Sheep's-heads, Wool and all, clean washed, and having broken them to pieces, put them into a Pot; and when it boils, scum the Pot, and put therein plenty of Oatmeal, and such Herbs as Pottage is usually made of; boil these till the Flesh is very tender; then with the Meat and Broth feed your Dogs Morning and Evening, and it will recover them.

If you design your *Greyhound* for a Wager, then give him the following Diet Bread. Take half a peck of the finest and driest Oatmeal, and a peck of good Wheat; having ground them together, bolt the Meal, and scattering over it a small quantity of Liquorice and Aniseeds well beaten together, knead it with the Whites of Eggs, new Ale and Barm mixed together, and bake it in small Loaves not very hard; then soak it in Beef or any of the aforesaid Broths; and half an hour after Sun-rising, and half an hour before its setting, having first walked and aired your *Greyhound*,
give

give it him to eat. This will not only increase his Strength, but also his Wind.

Having thus spoken of a *Greyhound's* Feeding, both generally and particularly; both for keeping him in health, and restoring his health when lost; I shall next proceed to his Exercise; and this likewise consists in two things, viz. Courfing and Airing.

As to the first, he ought to be Courfed thrice a week, in fuch manner that you ufually reward him with Blood, which will animate and encourage him to profecute his Game: but be not unmindful to give the *Hare* all juft and lawful advantage, fo that ſhe may ſtand long before the *Greyhound*, that thereby he may ſhew his utmoſt ſtrength and ſkill before he reaps the benefit of his labour.

If he kill, ſuffer him not to break the *Hare*, but take her from him, and having cleaned his Chaps from the Wool of the *Hare*, then give him the Liver, Lights, and Heart, and ſo take him up in your Leafh; and having led him home, waſh his Feet with ſome Butter and Beer, and then put him into the Kennel, and feed him half an hour afterwards.

Upon your *Greyhound's* Courfing Days, give him in the Morning before you air him, a Toaſt and Butter or Oil, and nothing elſe; then Kennel him till he go to his Courſe.

The reaſon for Kennelling your *Greybounds* is this; it breeds in Dogs Luſt, Spirit, and Activity; it alſo prevents ſeveral Dangerous Casualties, and keeps the Pores from ſpending till time of neceſſity: therefore do not permit your dog to ſtir out of the Kennel but in the hours of Feeding, Walking, Courfing, or other neceſſary Buſineſs.

The Laws of the Leafh or Courfing.

Though the Laws of Courfing may alter according to ſome men's Fancies; yet theſe, ſubſcribed by many illuſtrious perſons, were ever held authentic. Take them thus, from Mr. *Markham*.

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First,

First, it was ordered, that he who was chosen *Fewterer*, or Loofer of the *Greyhounds*, should receive the *Greyhounds* matched to run together into his Leash as soon as he came into the Field, and follow next to the *Hare-finder* till he came to the Form: and no Horseman or Foot-man, on pain of disgrace, is to go before them, or on any side, but directly behind, at the space of forty yards or thereabouts.

2. That not above one Brace of *Greyhounds* course a *Hare* at one time.

3. That the *Hare-finder* should give the *Hare* three *Sobo's*, before he put her from her *Lay*, to make the *Greyhounds* gaze, and attend her rising.

4. That the *Fewterer* shall give twelve-score Law ere he loose the *Greyhounds*, except he be in danger of losing sight.

5. That Dog which gives the first *Turn*, if after the *Turn* be given there be neither *Coat*, *Slip*, nor *Wrench* extraordinary; I say, he which gave the first *Turn* shall be held to win the *Wager*.

6. If one Dog give the first *Turn*, and the other bear the *Hare*, then he which bare the *Hare* shall win.

7. If one give both the first and last *Turn*, and no other advantage be between them, the odd *Turn* shall win the *Wager*.

8. That a *Coat* shall be more than two *Turns*; and a *Go-by*, or the *Bearing* of the *Hare* equal with two *Turns*.

9. If neither Dog turn the *Hare*, then he which leads last at the *Covert* shall be held to win the *Wager*.

10. If one Dog turn the *Hare*, serve himself, and turn her again, those two *Turns* shall be as much as a *Coat*.

11. If all the Course be equal, then he which bears the *Hare* only shall win; and if she be not borne, the Course must be adjudged dead.

12. If

12. If he who comes first in to the death of the *Hare* take her up, and save her from breaking, cherishing the Dogs, and cleansing their Mouths from the Wool, or other filth of the *Hare*; for such service, he shall in right challenge the *Hare*; but not doing it, he shall have no Right, Privilege, or Title therein.

13. If any Dog shall take a Fall in the Course, and yet perform his part, he shall challenge the advantage of a *Turn* more than he gives.

14. If one Dog turn the *Hare*, serve himself, and give divers *Coats*, yet in the end stand still in the field, the other Dog, without *Turn* giving, running home to the *Covert*; that Dog which stood still in the field shall be adjudged to lose the Wager.

15. If any man shall ride over a Dog, and overthrow him in his Course, (though the Dog were the worse Dog in opinion, yet) the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the Field, or pay the Wager; for between the *Parties* it shall be adjudged no Course.

Lastly, Those who are chosen *Judges* of the *Leash* shall give their judgments presently, before they depart from the Field; or else, he in whose default it lies shall pay the Wager by a general Voice and Sentence.

Here note, that it lies in the power of him that hath the office of the *Leash* conferred on him, to make Laws according to the Customs of Countries, and the Rule of Reason.

Of Antique and Foreign Stiles of Hunting.

THE Hunting used by the Ancients was much like the way which is at present taken with the *Rain-Deer*, which is seldom hunted at force or with Hounds, but only drawn after with a Blood-hound, and surprized with Nets and Engines. So did they with all Beasts; and therefore a Dog is never commended by

them for opening before he hath by signs discovered where the beast is in his *Layer*; as by their drawing stiff, the Harbourners were brought to give right judgment. Therefore I do not find, that they were curious in the Music of their Hounds, or in a composition of their Kennel or Pack, either for deepness, or loudness, or sweetness of cry, like to us. Their Huntsmen were accustomed to shout, and make a great noise; as *Virgil* observes, in the third of his *Georgicks*:

Ingentem clamore premes ad retia Cervum.

So that it was only with that confusion to bring the *Deer* to the Nets laid for him.

But we comfort our Hounds with loud and courageous Cries and Noises, both of Voice and Horn, that they may follow over the same way that they saw the *Hart* pass, without crossing or coasting.

The *Sicilian* way of Hunting was thus. When the Nobles or Gentry were informed which way a Herd of *Deer* passed, giving notice to one another, they appointed a meeting, and every one brought with him a Cross-bow, or a Long-bow, and a bundle of Staves. These Staves had an Iron-spike at the bottom, and their Head is bored, with a Cord drawn through all of them; their length is about four foot. Being thus provided, they came to the Herd, and collecting themselves into a large Ring, they surround the *Deer*; then every one of them takes a peculiar stand, and unbinding his Faggot, ties the end of his Cord to the other who is set in the next station; then to support it, sticks into the ground each Staff, about the distance of ten foot one from the other. Then they take Feathers, died in Crimson for this purpose, and fastned upon a Thread, which they tie to the Cord, so that with the least breath of Wind they are whirled round about. Those which keep the several Stands, withdraw and hide themselves in the next Covert. After this, the chief Ranger enters within the Line, taking with him only such Hounds which draw after the Herd; and com-

coming near, with their cry, rouse them: Upon which the *Deer* fly till they come towards the Line, where they turn off towards the left, and still gazing upon the shaking and shining Feathers, wander about them as if they were kept in with a Wall or Pale. The chief Ranger pursues, and calling to every one by name, as he passes by their Stand, tells them, that they must shoot the first, third, or sixth, as he shall please; and if any of them miss, and single out any other than that which was assigned by the Ranger, it is counted a disgrace to him: by which means, as they pass by the several Stations, the whole Herd is killed by several hands. This Relation is of undoubted truth; you may find it in *Pierius's Hieroglyphicks*, Lib. VII. Chap. VI.

Boar-hunting is very usual in *France*, and they call it *Sanglier*. In this sort of hunting, the way is to use furious or terrible Sounds and Noises, as well of Voice as of Horn, to make the Chase turn and fly; because they are slow, and trust to their Tusks for defence: which is *Agere Aprum*, to bait the *Boar*. Yet this must be done after his Den or Hold is discovered, and the Nets are pitched.

The Huntsmen give judgment of the *Wild-Boar* by the print of his Foot, and by his Routing. A wild Swine routs deeper than our ordinary Hogs, because his Snout is longer; and when he comes into a Corn field (as the *Caledonian-Boar* in *Ovid*), he turns up one continued Furrow, not as our Hogs, routing here and there only; and then he soils, and wallows himself in the mire: these are his *Volutabra Silvestria*, by which his size is known. He also rubs himself against some Tree, which marks his height; and sticks his Tusk into it, which shews its magnitude. They observe the size of his Lesses, that is, his dung; and the depth of his Den.

Whenever the *Boar* is hunted, and stands at Bay, the Huntsmen ride in, and with Swords and Spears striking on that side which is from their Horses, wound
or

or kill him. This is in the French hunting: but the ancient *Romans*, standing on foot, or setting their Knees to the ground, and charging directly with their Spears, did *Opponere ferrum, & Excipere Aprum*: for such is the nature of a *Boar*, that he spits himself with fury, running upon the Weapon to come at his Adversary; and so, seeking his revenge, he meets with his own destruction.

Though these *Wild-Boars* are frequent in *France*, we have none in *England*; yet it may be supposed, that formerly we had them, but did not think it expedient to preserve that Game: For our old Authors of hunting reckon them amongst the beasts of *Venery*; and we have the proper terms belonging to them; which see, at the beginning of this Work. Of *Boar-hunting* more hereafter.

There are no *Roe-Deer* in *England*; but there were plenty of them in *Scotland*, as Sir *James Lindsay*, an old Scottish Writer, testifies.

However, it is probable that they have been more common in *England*, because our antient Huntsmen mention the proper terms for this Chase; and in the first place we have distinct Ages for these *Dorces*, which you may find in the Terms aforesaid. They make good Chase, stand long, and fly end-ways. *Compellere Dorcas*, is to force the *Bevy*, and to drive them into the *Toils*.

Although we have no *Wolves* in *England* at present, yet it is certain that formerly we had Rours of them, as they also had in *Ireland*; and in that Country are bred a race of *Greybounds* (which are commonly called *Wolf-dogs*) which are strong, fleet, and bear a natural enmity to the *Wolf*. Now in these, which are the *Greybounds* of that Nation, there is an incredible force and boldness, and they are in great estimation, and much sought after in foreign parts, in *Poland* especially, where they make use of them in hunting of great Beasts. By the great fierceness and violence which these Dogs have in assaulting, the *Romans* suggested,

gested, that they must needs have been *Ferreis caveis aduerti*, brought up in Iron Dens.

In *Poland*, when the King hunts, his servants surround a Wood, though a Mile in compass, with Toils, which are pitched on firm Stakes. This being done, the whole Town, all Sexes and Ages, promiscuously rush into the Inclosure, and with their loud shouts rear all the Beasts within that Wood; which making forth, are intercepted in the Nets. These small and great Beasts are entangled together, after the same manner as when amongst us we draw a Net over a Pond, and after beating it all over with Poles, we bring out not only *Pike* and *Carp*, but lesser Fry; so they inclose at once *Deer*, *Boar*, *Roe Buck*, and *Hare*. For in their Nets, the space of those Meshes which are twisted with greater Cords, for the entangling of greater Beasts, is made up with Whip-cord, for the catching smaller Prey.

He hath also a race of English Mastiffs, which in that Country retain their generosity, and are brought up to prey upon greater Beasts. It is not counted among them disagreeable to the Laws of the Chase, to use Guns. I shall now proceed to the manner of English Hunting, both ancient and modern, according to the best information I could gather; either out of Books, from experienced Huntsmen, or my own practice.

Of Hart Hunting.

A HART swims well, and sometimes a great way; insomuch that I have heard of some, hunted in Forests near the Sea, which have plunged into it, and been killed by Fishermen a dozen miles from land.

It is reported of them when they go to Rut, and must for that purpose cross some great River or Arm of the Sea, they assemble in great Herds, the strongest goes in first, and the next of strength follows him, and so one after the other, relieving themselves by staying their Heads on the Posteriors of each other.

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The *Hind* commonly carries her Calf eight or nine months, which usually falls in *May*, although some later. Some of them have two at once, eating up the Skin wherein the Calf lay.

As the Calf grows up, she teacheth it to run, leap, and the way it must keep to defend itself from the Hounds.

Harts and *Hinds* are very long-lived, living commonly an hundred years and upwards.

Description of the Hart.

The *Hart* is strangely amazed when he hears any one call, or whistle. Upon seeing a *Hart* in motion, if you say aloud after him, *Ware, Ware, or Take heed*; he will instantly turn back, and make some little stand. He hears very perfectly when his Head and Ears are erect; but imperfectly, if he holds them down. When he is on foot, and not afraid, he wonders at every thing he sees, and takes pleasure to gaze at them.

They bear sometimes few, and sometimes more Crotches; and that is the reason, that many men have erred in their judgments as to their age.

Harts are bred in most Countries; but the Ancients preferred those of *Britain* before all others, where they are of divers colours.

These excel all others in the beauty of their Horns; which are very high, yet do not grow to their Bones or Scalps, but to their Skin, branching forth into many Spires, being solid throughout, as hard as Stones, and fall off once a year: but if they remain abroad in the Air, and are sometimes wet and sometimes dry, their Horns grow as light as any substance; as I have proved by experience, finding some which have been lost by them in the Woods; wherefore I gather, that they are of an earthy substance, concrete, and hardened with a strong heat, like Bones. They lose these Horns every year in the Spring. At one year old they have nothing but Bunches, or small marks of Horns to come. At two years they appear more perfectly, but straight and
sim-

simple. At three years they grow into two Spires. At four, into three; and so increase every year in their Branches till they be six; and above that time their age is not certainly to be discerned by their Head.

Having lost their Horns in the day-time, they hide themselves, inhabiting the shades, to avoid the annoyance of Flies, and feed, during that time only, in the night. Their new Horns come out at first like Bunches, and afterwards (as was said) by the increase of the Sun's heat, they grow more hard, covered with a rough Skin, which is called a *Velvet-head*; and as that Skin dries, they daily try the strength of their new Heads upon Trees; which not only scrapes off the roughness, but by the pain they feel from thus rubbing them, they are taught how long to forbear the company of their fellows: for when in chafing and fretting of their new Horns against the Tree, they can feel no longer pain and smart in them, they forsake their solitary dwellings, and return again to their former condition.

The reasons why *Harts* and *Deers* lose their Horns yearly, are these: First, because of the matter they consist of; for it is dry and earthy, like the substance of green Leaves, which have a yearly fall; likewise, wanting moisture for their continuity; wherefore the Horn of a *Hart* cannot be bent. Secondly, from the place they grow upon; for they are not rooted upon the Skull, but only within the Skin. Thirdly, from the efficient cause; for they are hardened both with the heat of Summer, and cold of Winter; by which means the recipient Pores are utterly shut up and stopped, and so of necessity their native heat dies. But this is not the case with other Beasts, whose Horns are for the most part hollow, and fitted for longer continuance; the Horns of these are less, and the new Bunches swelling up towards the Spring, do thrust off the old Horns, with the assistance of Boughs of Trees, weight of the Horns, or by excision of the Beast itself.

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It is observed, that when a Hart pricks up his Ears, he winds sharp, very far, and sure, and discovers all designs against him; but if they hang down and wag, he perceives no danger. By their Teeth their Age is discerned; and they have four on both sides wherewith they grind their meat, besides two other, much greater in the Male than in the Female. All these Beasts have Worms in their Head underneath their Tongue, in a hollow place where the Neck-bone is joined to the Head, which are no bigger than Fly-blows. The Blood of the Hart is not like that of other Beasts, for it hath no fibres in it, and therefore it is scarce ever congealed. His Heart is very great; and so is the Heart of every fearful Beast, having in them a Bone like a Cross. He hath no Gall, and that is one of the causes of the length of his life; and therefore are his Bowels so bitter, that the Dogs will not touch them unless they be very fat. The Genital part is all nervy; the Tail small; and the *Hind* hath Udders betwixt her Thighs, with four Speans or Tets, like a Cow. These are above all other four-footed Beasts, both ingenious and fearful; who although they have large Horns, yet their defence against other four-footed Beasts is to run away.

If you can credit *Gesner* as a Huntsman, observe what account he gives of hunting the *Hart*. *This wild, deceitful, and subtle Beast* (says he) *by windings and turnings, often deceives its Hunter, as the Harts of Meandros flying from the terrible cry of Diana's Hounds.* Wherefore, the prudent Hunter must frame his Dogs as *Pythagoras* did his Scholars, with words of Art to set them on, and take them off again at his pleasure; and must, first of all, compass in the Beast (*et songiste*) in her own Layer; and so unharbour her in the view of the Dogs that they may never lose her Slot or Footing. Neither must he set upon every one, either of the Herd or those that wander solitary and alone, or a little one; but partly by sight, and partly by their Footing and Fumets, judge of his Game; also he must observe the size of his Layer.

Layer. Being thus informed, then *Discouples les chiens*, take off your Dog-Couplings, and some on horseback, others on foot, follow the Cry with greatest art, observation and speed, remembring and preventing (*cerfruze*) the subtle turnings and headings of the *Hart*; using all dexterity to leap over Hedge, Pale, Ditch, nay Rocks; neither fearing Thorns, steep Hills, nor Woods, but providing fresh Horse, if the first tire, follow the largest Head of the whole Herd, which you must endeavour to single out for the Chase; and which the Dogs perceiving, must follow, knowing there to be a prohibition to follow any other.

The Dogs are animated by the winding of Horns, and voices of the Huntsmen; like Soldiers to the Battle, by the noise of Trumpets and other Warlike Instruments. But sometimes the crafty great Beast sends forth his little Squire to be sacrificed to the Dogs and Huntsmen, himself lying close in the mean time. Then a Retreat must be founded, and (*rompre le chiens*) the Dogs be broken off, and taken in (*le Liemer*) that is, Liem, until they be brought to the fairer Game; which, though he rise with fear, yet runs till he be wearied and breathless.

The Nobles call this Beast (*Cerf sage*) a wise *Hart*, which, to avoid all his Enemies, runs into the greatest Herds, and so brings a Cloud of error on the Dogs, to keep them from further prosecution; sometimes also beating some of the Herd into his Footings, that so he may the more easily escape, and procure a Labyrinth to the Dogs; after which he betakes himself to his Heels again, running still with the Wind, not only for refrigeration, but because he may the more easily hear the noise of his pursuers, whether they be far off or near. At last, being found out by the observance of the Hunters, and skilful Scent of the Dogs, he flies among Herds of Cattle, as Cows, Sheep, &c. leaping on an Ox or Cow, and laying on it the fore-parts of his body, that so touching the Earth only with his hinder

Feet, he may leave a very small, or no scent at all behind for the Hounds to discern.

The chief Huntsman to *Lewis* the twelfth, (called *le Grand Venieur*) affirms, that on a time, having a *Hart* in chase, suddenly the Hounds were at fault, and the Game out of sight, and not a Dog would stir his foot: at this the Hunters were all amazed; but at last, they found the fraud of this Beast, which was as follows: There was a White-thorn, which grew in a shady place as high as a tree, and was environed with other small shrubs; into this the said *Hart* leaped, and stood aloft, and remained till he was thrust through by a Huntsman, rather than yield to the angry and greedy Hounds. Yet their manner is, when they see themselves every where intercepted, to run at the first hound that comes, forcibly with their Horns, except prevented by Sword or Spear; which being done, the Hunter winds with his Horn, the fall of the Beast; and then every one approaches elate with triumph for such a conquest, of whom the skilfullest opens the beast, rewarding the Hounds with what properly belongs to them for their future encouragement; and for that purpose the Huntsmen dip Bread in the Skin and Blood of the Beast, to give to the Hounds their full satisfaction.

*Veloces Spartæ catulos, acremq; Mollosum
Pasce fero pingui, &c.*

I shall, in the next place, treat

Of the Rut of Harts.

Their Rutting time is about the midst of *September*, and continues two months. The older they are, the hotter, and the better beloved by the *Hinds*; and therefore they go to Rut before the young ones; and, being very fiery, will not suffer any of them to come near the *Hinds* till they have satisfied their *Venery*. But the young ones are even with the old; for when they

they perceive the old are grown weak by excess of Rutting, the young will frequently attack them, and make them quit the place, that they may be masters of the sport.

They are easily killed in the time of Rutting: for they follow the scent of the *Hinds* with greediness, laying their Noses to the ground, minding that solely, and nothing else.

They are such great lovers of the sport, that it is very dangerous for any man to come near them at this season, for then they will make at any living creature whatever, if of a different kind.

In some places their Lust arises in *October*, and also in *May*; and then, though at other times the Males live apart from the Females, they go about like lascivious Lovers, seeking the company of their Females, as it were, at the market of *Venus*.

The Males in their Lust have a peculiar noise, which the French call *Reere*. One Male will cover many Females, continuing in the appetite a month or two. The Females are chaste, and unwilling to admit of Copulation, by reason of the rigour of the Male's Genital; and therefore they sink down on their Posteriors when they begin to feel his Semen, as hath been often observed in Tame *Harts*; and if they can, the Females run away, the Males striving to hold them back within their Fore-feet. It cannot be well said, that they are covered standing, lying, or going, but rather running; for so are they filled with greatest severity. When one month or six weeks of their Rutting is over, they grow tamer by much; and laying aside all fierceness, they return to their solitary places, digging every one by himself a several Hole or Ditch, wherein they lie, to assuage their Lust; for they smell strong like Goats, and at this time their Faces look blacker than at other times; and in those places they live till some Showers distil from the Clouds; after which, they return to their Pasture again, living in Flocks as before.

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The Female, thus filled, hath no company again with the Male until delivered of her burthen, which is in the course of eight months; she hath but one at a time, seldom two, which she lodges cunningly in some Covert. If she perceive them stubborn and wild, she beats them with her Feet till they lie close and quiet.

She leads forth her young, teaching it to run and leap over Bushes, Stones, and small Shrubs; and so continues all the Summer long, while their own strength is most considerable.

It is very pleasant to observe the *Harts* go to the Rut, and make their Vault. When they smell the *Hind*, they raise their Nose into the Air, looking aloft, as if they made acknowledgement to the God of Nature for giving them such great delight and pleasure. And if it be a great *Hart*, he will turn his Head, and look about to see whether there be any near to interrupt or spoil his sport: at this the young fly away for fear: but if there be any of equal bigness, they then strive which shall vault first; and in opposing each other, they scrape the ground with their feet, shocking and butting each other so furiously, that you may hear the noise they make with their Horns half mile, and so long, till one of them is Victor. The *Hind*, beholding this Pastime, never stirs from her station, expecting, as it were, the Vaulting of him who hath the Mastery; and having got it, he bellows, and then instantly covers her.

During the time of their Rut, they eat but very little; for they feed only on what they see before them, minding more the track of the *Hinds*. Their chief meat is the red Mushroom, which helps them to evacuate their Grease: they are then extraordinary hot; insomuch, that every where as they pass and find Waters, they tumble and lie therein.

Time of the Harts Mewing, or Casting the Head.

The old *Hart* casts his Head sooner than the young; the time is about the months of *February* and *March*.

If

If you geld a *Hart* before he hath a Head, he will never bear any; and if you geld him when he hath it, he will never after Mew or cast it: also if you geld him when he hath a Velvet head, it will ever be so, without fraying or burnishing.

Having cast their Heads, they instantly withdraw to the Thickets, hiding themselves in places where they may have good Water, and strong Feeding, near some ground where Wheat or Pease is sown. But young *Harts* never take to the Thickets till they have borne their third Head, which is in the fourth year.

After they have Mewed, they will begin to Button in *March* and *April*. And as the Sun grows strong, and the season of the year puts forward the Crops of the Earth, their Heads will increase in all respects; so that in the midst of June their Heads will be summed as much as they will bear all the year.

Of the Coats and Colour of Harts.

The Coats of *Harts* are of three sorts, *Brown*, *Red*, and *Fallow*; and of each of these Coats proceed two sorts of *Harts*, one large, the other small.

Of brown *Harts*, there are some great, long, and hairy, bearing a high Head, of a red colour, and well beamed, which will run very long before Hounds, be swifter of foot than those of a shorter stature, and not so soon out of breath.

There is another sort of brown *Harts*, which are little, short, and well-set, bearing commonly a black Main; and are fatter and better Venison than the former, by reason of their better feeding in young Copses.

They are very crafty, especially when in grease; and will be hardly found, because they know they are then most sought after. Besides, they are very sensible they cannot then stand long before the Hounds. If they be old, and feed in good ground, then their Heads are black, fair, and well branched, and commonly palmed at the top.

The *Fallow Harts* bear their Heads high, and of a whitish colour; their Beams small, their Antlers long,
slender,

slender, and ill-grown, having neither Heart, Courage, nor Force. But those which are of a lively Red-fallow, having a black or brown List down the Ridge of the Back, are strong, bearing fair and high Heads, well furnished and beamed.

Of the Heads and Branches of Harts.

There are several sorts of *Harts*; and they have their Heads in a divers sort and manner, according to their Age, Country, Rest, and Feeding. They bear not their first Head, which we call Broches, and in a Fallow-Deer Pricks, until they enter the second year of their Age. In the third year, they bear four, six, or eight small Branches. At the fourth, they bear eight or ten. At the fifth, ten or twelve. At six, fourteen or sixteen. And at the seventh year, they bear their Heads Beamed, Branched, and Summed with as much as ever they will bear, and do never increase but in greatness only.

To know an old Hart by the Slot, Entries, Abatures and Foils, Fumets, Gait and Walks, Fraying-stocks, Head and Branches.

First, of the *Slot*. You must carefully look on the Treadings of the *Hart's* Foot: If you find the Treadings of two, the one long, the other round, and both of a bigness; the long Slot shall declare the *Hart* to be much larger than the round.

Moreover, the old *Hart's* hind-foot doth never overreach the fore-foot; the young one's doth.

But above all, take this Observation. When you are in the Wood, and have found the Slot of a *Hart*, mark what manner of Footing it is, whether worn, or sharp; and accordingly observe the Country, and judge whether either may be occasioned thereby. For *Harts* bred in mountainous and stoney Countries, have their Toes and sides of their Feet worn, by reason of their continual climbing and resting themselves thereon, and not on the Heel: whereas in other places they rest themselves more on the Heel than Toes: For in soft or sandy ground

ground they slip upon the Heel, by reason of their weight; and thus make the Heel grow broad and large. Thus you may know the age of a *Hart* by his Slot or Treading.

The next thing to be considered, is the Fumishing; and this is to be judged of in *April* or *May*. If the Fumets be great, large and thick, they signify the *Hart* to be old.

In the midst of *June* and *July*, they make their Fumets or Fumishing in great Croties, very soft; and from that time to the end of *August*, they make them great, long, knotty, bordered and oily, letting fall but few, and them scattered. In *September* and *October* there is no longer judging, by reason of the Rut.

Thirdly, If you would know the height and thickness of the *Hart*, observe his Entries and Passages into the Thickets, and what Boughs he hath overstridden, and mark from thence the height of his Belly from the ground.

By the height of the Entries, we judge of the age of a *Hart*; for a young *Deer* is such as creeps usually; but the old is stiff and stately.

Fourthly, Take notice of his Gait, by which you may know whether the *Hart* be great and long, and whether he will stand long before the Hounds or not. For all *Harts* which have a long step will stand up very long, being swift, light, and well breathed; but if he leave a great Slot, which is the sign of an old *Deer*, he will never stand long when he is chased.

Lastly, Take notice of his Fraying Post. The elder the *Hart* is, the sooner he goeth to Fray, and the greater is the Tree he seeks to Fray upon, and such as he cannot bend with his Head.

All *Stags*, as they are burnished, beat their Heads dry against some Tree or other, which is called their Fraying Post: The younger *Deer* against weaker and lesser Trees, and lower; the elder against bigger and stronger, and Fray higher; accordingly we judge of their age, and of the nearness of their Harbour; for that is the last Ceremony they use before they enter it.

As to the Head and Branches; the *Hart* is old, First, when the compass of the Bur is large, great, and well pearled.

Secondly, When the Beam is great, burnished and well pearled, being straight, and not made crooked by the Antlers.

Thirdly, When the Gutters therein are great and deep.

Fourthly, When the first Antler, or *Antoiller*, is great, long, and near to the Bur; the Sur-antler near unto the Antler: and they ought to be both well pearled.

Fifthly, The rest of the Branches which are higher, being well ordered and set, and well grown, according to the size and proportion of the Head; and the Croches, Palm or Crown being great and large according to the size of the Beam, are the signs of an old *Hart*.

I shall in the following Section give a brief account of the Names and Diversities of Heads, according to the Terms of Hunting.

Of the Names and Diversities of Heads.

That which bears the Antlers, Royals, and Tops, is called the *Beam*; the little streaks therein are called *Gutters*.

That which is about the Crust of the Beam, is termed *Pearls*; and that about the Bur itself, formed like little Pearls, is called *Pearls bigger than the rest*.

The Bur is next the Head; and that which is about the Bur, is called *Pearls*. The first is called *Antler*; the second, *Sur-antler*. All the rest which grow afterwards, until you come to the Crown, Palm, or Croche, are called *Royals*, and *Sur-royals*. The little Buds or Broches about the Top, are called *Croches*.

Their Heads go by several Names. The first Head is called a *Crowned Top*, because the Croches are ranged in form of a Crown.

The

The second is called a *Palmed Top*, because the Croches are formed like a man's Hand.

Thirdly, All Heads which bear not above three or four, the Croches being all placed aloft, and of one height, in form of a cluster of Nuts, are called *Heads* of so many *Croches*.

Fourthly, All Heads which bear two in the Top, or having their Croches doubling, are called *Forked Heads*.

Fifthly, All Heads which have double Burs, or the Antlers, Royals, and Croches turned downwards, contrary to other Heads, are only called *Heads*.

*To seek a Hart in his Haunts or Feeding Places,
according to the Seasons of the Year.*

All *Harts* change their manner of Feeding every month; and therefore I shall treat orderly of every one, till I have concluded the year; beginning with that month which is the conclusion of their Rutting-time, and that is *November*, in which month they feed in Heaths and Broomy Places.

In *December* they herd together, and withdraw themselves into the strength of the Forests, to shelter themselves from the cold Winds, Snows, and Frosts, and feed on Holm-trees, Elder-trees, Brambles, and any other green thing they find; and if it snow, they will skin the Trees like a Goat.

In *January*, *February*, and *March*, they leave herding, but will keep four or five in company, and in the corners of the Forest will feed on the Winter-pasture; sometimes making their incursions into the neighbouring Corn-fields, if they can perceive the blades of Wheat, Rye or the like, appear above ground.

In *April* and *May* they rest in their Thickets, and other bushy and shady places, during that season, and stir very little till Rutting-time, unless they are disturbed.

There are some *Harts* are so cunning, that they will have two several Layers to harbour in, a good distance

one from the other; and will frequently change (for their greater security) from the one to the other, taking still the benefit of the Wind.

In these months they go not to the Soil, by reason of the moisture of the Spring, and the Dews that continually overspread the Grass.

In June, July, and August, they are in their pride of grease, and resort to Spring-copses, and Corn-fields; yet seldom go where Rye or Barley grow.

In September and October they leave their Thickets and go to Rut; during which season they have no certain place either for food or harbour.

The Manner of the Huntsman's drawing in the Springs.

Let him not come too early into the Springs or Hewts where he thinks the *Hart* feeds, and is at relief. For they usually go to their Layer in the Springs; and if they be old crafty *Deer*, they will return to the border of the Copse, and there listen if they can hear any approaching danger: and if they chance once to vent the Huntsman or the Hound, they will instantly dislodge.

Now is the Huntsman's proper time. Let him beat the outsidés of the Springs or Thickets. If he find the Track of a *Hart* or *Deer*, let him observe whether it be new; which he may know thus; the Dew will be beaten off, the Foil fresh, or the ground broken or printed, with other tokens: he may judge hence his Game lately went that way.

Having found this Slot or Treading, and the Hound sticking well upon it, let him hold him short, for he shall better draw being so held, than if he were let at length of the Liem: and thus let him draw till he is come to the Covert, if possible, taking notice by the way of the Slot, Foils, Entries, and the like, till he hath harboured him. That done, let him plash down small Twigs, some above, and some below, as he shall think fit: and then, whilst the Hound is hot, let him beat the outsidés, and make his Ring-walks twice or thrice about the Wood, at one time

time by the great and open ways, that he may help himself by the Eye; at another, through the Thick and Covert, for fear lest his Hound should over-shoot it, having still better Scent in the Coverts than Highways.

If he doubt the *Hart* is gone out of the Ring-walks, or fears he hath drawn amiss; then let him go to the Marks which he plashed, and draw counter, till he may take up the Fumet.

Directions for Harboursing a Stag.

The Harbourer having taught his Hound to draw mute always round the outside of the Covert, as soon as his Hound challenges, which he knows by his eager flourishing, and straining his Liem, he then is to seek for his Slot: If he find the Heel thick, and the Toe spreading broad, it argues an old *Deer*, especially if it is fringed, that is, broken on the sides. However, if the ground be too hard to make any judgment from the Slot, he is to draw into the Covert, as he passes, observing the size of the Entries; the larger and higher, the elder the *Deer*, as also his Croppings of the Tenders as he passes: the younger the *Deer*, the lower; the elder the *Deer*, the higher he branches. Also observe all his Fumishings as you pass, which bespeak the size of the *Deer*; also be curious in observing his Fraying-post, which usually is the last opportunity you have to judge by, the eldest *Deer* Fraying highest against the biggest Trees; and that found, you may conclude his Harbour not far off; therefore draw with more circumspection, checking your Draught-hound to secure him from spending, when he comes so near as to have the *Deer* in the Wind: and then discovering his eagerness, you ought to draw him; and having retired some distance back, you are, with your Hound, to round the place first at a considerable distance; and then, if you find him not disturbed, a little within that make your second round; which will not only secure you that he is in his Harbour, but will also secure his continuance there; for he will not (unforced) pass that Taint your Hound hath left in the rounding of him. So that

that having broken a Bough for your direction, you may at any time unharbour that *Hart*.

To find a Hart lost the Night before.

A Huntsman may fail of killing a *Hart* divers ways; sometimes by reason of great heat, by being overtaken with night, and the like. If any such thing should happen, then do thus. They which follow the Hounds, must mark the place where they left the Chase, and at break of day bring your Blood-hound to it with your Kennel after him. If any Hound vent, whom you know to be no Liar or Babblers, put your Hound to it, whooping twice, or blowing two Notes with your Horn, to call all his fellows about him: and if you find where the *Hart* is gone, draw the Hounds about the place and beat cross through it. And if he there renew his Slot or View, consider first whether it be the right or not: if it be the right, blow your Horn. Now if you find five or six Layers, let it not seem strange; for *Harts* hunted and spent, do frequently make many Layers together, because they cannot stand, but lie and feed.

Harts which are hunted, most commonly run up the Wind, and straight forwards as far as they are able, and finding any Water or Soil, do stay a long time therein; by which means their Joints are so benumbed and stiffened, that coming out they cannot go far, nor stand up long; and therefore are compelled to take any Harbour they can find, which may be a present Covert to them.

To find a Hart in high Woods.

In the seeking of a *Hart* in high Woods, regard must be had to two things; that is, the Thickets of the Forest, and the Season.

If it be in very hot weather, Gnats, Horse-flies, and the like, drive the *Deer* out of the high Wood; and then they disperse themselves into small Groves and Thickets, near places of good feeding. The Huntsman must make his

his enquiry according to the Coverts which are in the Forest. For sometimes the *Hart* lies in the Tufts of White-thorn; sometimes under little Trees; otherwhiles under great Trees in the high Woods; and sometimes in the Skirts of the Forest under the shelter of little Groves and Copfes. And therefore the Huntsman must make his Ring-walk great or small, according to the size of those Harbours or Coverts.

To Unharbour a Hart, and cast off the Hounds.

When the Relays are well set and placed, let the Huntsman with his Pole walk before the Kennel of Hounds. Being come to the Blemishes, let him take notice of the Slot, and such other marks as may be observed from the View of the *Deer*, in order that he may know whether the Hounds run Riot, or not. Then let the Horsemen go about the Covert, the better to discover the *Hart*, when he is unharboured, by his Head or otherwise. The Huntsmen having unharboured him, all the Hounds are to be cast off, they crying, one and all, *To him, to him; That's he, that's he*, or with such words of encouragement.

If the Blood-hound as he draws chance to over-shoot, and draw wrong or counter, then the Huntsman must draw him back, and say, *Back, back, Soft, soft*, until he hath let him right again: and if he perceive the Hound hath mended his fault, by his kneeling down, and observing the Slot or Ports, he must then cherish him, by clapping him on the Back, and giving him some encouraging words. Thus let him draw on with his Hound till the *Deer* be descried.

Some *Harts* are so cunning and crafty, that, when unharboured from their Layer, they coast round about to find some other *Deer*, whereby the Hounds may be confounded in the change of hunts.

If the Huntsman have the *Hart* in view, let him still draw upon the Slot, blowing and hallooing until the Hounds

Hounds are come in. And when the Hounds are in full cry, and take right, he may then mount, keeping under the Wind, and coast so as to cross the Hounds that are in chase, to help them at default, if need require.

Cautions to be used in hunting a Hart at force.

Let the Huntsman never come nearer the Hounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at the first uncoupling, or at casting off their Relays. For if a *Hart* make Doublings, or wheel about, or cross before the Hounds, as he seldom doth; and you then come in too hastily, you will spoil the Slot or View; and thus the Hounds, for want of Scent, will be apt to over-shoot the Chase: but if after hunting an hour, the Huntsman perceive that the *Hart* makes out end-ways before the Hounds, and that they follow in full cry; taking right, then he may come in nearer, and blow a Recheat to the Hounds, to encourage them. The *Hart* thus will frequently seek other *Deer* at Layer, and rouse them, on purpose to make the Hounds hunt change, and will lie down flat in some of their Layers upon his Belly, and so let the Hounds over-shoot him: and because they shall neither scent nor vent him, he will gather up all his four Feet under his Belly, and will blow and breath on some moist place of the ground, in such wise that I have seen the Hounds pass within a yard of a *Hart*, and not vent him.

For which cause, Huntsmen should blemish at such places where they see the *Hart* enter a Thicket; to this end; that if the Hounds should fall to change, they may return to those Blemishes, and put their Hounds to the right Slot and View, until they have roused or found him again.

The *Hart* hath another way to bring the Hounds to change; that is, when he sees himself closely pursued, and that he cannot shun them, he will break into one Thicket after another to find *Deer*, rousing and herding with them, continuing so to do sometimes above an hour, before

fore he will part from them, or break herd. Finding himself spent, he will break herd, and fall a doubling and crossing in some hard highway that is much beaten, or else in some River or Brook, in which he will keep as long as his Breath will permit him: and if he be far before the Hounds, he will likely again use the device of gathering his Legs up under his Belly, now upon some hard and dry place. Sometimes he will take Soil, and so cover himself under water, that you shall perceive nothing but his Nose. In this case the Huntsman must have a special regard to his old Hounds, who will hunt leisurely and fearfully; whereas the young Hounds will overthrow their Game.

If the Hounds are at a default, and hunt in several companies; then it is probable, that the *Hart* hath broken herd from the fresh *Deer*, and that the fresh *Deer* have separated themselves also. Then regard how the old *Staunch*-hounds make, and observe the Slot; and where you see any of the old Hounds Challenge, cherish and encourage him, hastening the rest in to him, by crying Hark! to such a Hound, calling him by his Name.

Note, They can never make so good in the hard highways as in other places, because they cannot have there so perfect a scent, either by reason of the Tracks or Footing of divers sorts of Beasts, or by reason of the Sun drying up the moisture, so that the Dust covers the Slot: now in these places (such is the natural subtlety of the Beast for self-preservation) the *Hart* will make many Crosses and Doublings, holding them long together, that the Hounds may give over the Chase.

In this case, the first care of the Huntsman is, to make good the Head, and then draw round first quickly down the Wind, though usually *Deer* go up the Wind: and if the way is too hard to Slot, be sure to try far enough back. Expert Hounds will frequently do this of themselves.

But if a *Hart* break out into the Champain country, and it be in the heat of the day; then if the Huntsman perceive his Hounds out of breath, he must not force

them much, but comfort them; and though they do not call upon the Slot or view, yet it is sufficient if they wag their tails; for being almost spent, it is painful for them to call.

The last Refuge of a *Hart* much hunted is the Water (which, according to Art, is termed the *Soil*), swimming ofstneft down the Stream, keeping the middle, fearing to touch any Bough by the Water-side, lest he give scent to the Hounds.

Always when you come to a *Soil*, be sure, if your Hounds challenge but a yard above his going in, that he is gone up the River: for though he should keep the very middle of the Stream, yet will that, with the help of the Wind, lodge part of the Stream, with a scent from him, on the Banks, it may be a quarter of a mile lower, which hath deceived many. Therefore first try up the Stream: and where a *Deer* first breaks foil, both Man and Hound will best perceive it. The old Rule is,

He that will needs pursue until his Chase be find,

Must up the Stream first seek, then trace it down the Wind.

Now the ways to know when a *Hart* is spent, are these. *First*, He will run stiff, high, and heavy. *Secondly*, His Mouth will be black and dry, without any Foam upon it, and his Tongue hanging out; but they sometimes close their Mouths, to deceive the Spectators. *Thirdly*, By his Slot: for by turns he closes his Claws together, as if he went at leisure; and again opens them wide, making great glidings, and striking his Dew-claws upon the ground, following the beaten Paths without Doublings; at other times, he goes by a Ditch-side, seeking some Gap, having not strength to leap it: yet it hath been seen, that Dead-run *Deer* have taken very great leaps.

Thus a Huntsman must govern himself according to the Subtlety and Craft of the *Deer*, observing their Doublings and Crossings, and the places where they are made; making his Rings little or great, according to the nature of the place, time, and season: For Hounds are
subject

subject to shoot where herbs and flowers have their most lively odoriferous smell: he must also be very mindful of the perfection and imperfection of his Hounds. Thus doing, it will be rare to lose a *Hart* by default.

To kill a Hart at Bay.

It is very dangerous to go in to a *Hart* at Bay, and especially at Rutting-time; for then they are most fierce.

There are two sorts of Bays; one on the Land, the other on the Water. If the *Hart* be in a deep Water, where you cannot well come to him, then couple your Dogs; for should they long continue in the Water, it would endanger submerging or foundering. Take a Boat, or swim to him with a Dagger; or else with a Rope that hath a Noose, and throw it over his Horns: for if the Water be so deep that the *Hart* swims, there is no danger in approaching him; otherwise you must have a care.

As to the Land-bay, if the *Hart* be burnished, then consider the place. If it be in a plain, or open place, where there is no Wood or Covert, it is dangerous and hard to come in to him; but if it be in a hedge side or Thicket, then, whilst the *Hart* is staring on the Hounds, you may come covertly among the Bushes behind him, and cut his Throat. If you miss your aim, and the *Hart* turn head upon you, you must then make some Tree your refuge; or when the *Hart* is at Bay, couple your Hounds; and when you see the *Hart* turn head to fly, gallop in roundly to him, and kill him with your Sword.

At the Death of a Buck, or Hart.

The first Ceremony when the Huntsmen come in to the Death of a *Deer*, is to cry, *Ware Haunch!* that the Hounds may not break into the *Deer*; which having secured, the next is cutting his Throat, and then blooding the youngest hounds, that they may the better love a *Deer*, and learn to leap at his Throat; then, having blown the Mort, and all the company come in, the best person, that hath not taken Say before, is to take up the

Knife, which the Keeper or Huntsman is to lay cross the Belly of the *Deer*, standing close to the left Shoulder of the *Deer*, some holding him by the Fore-legs, and the Keeper or Huntsman drawing down the Pizzle; the person that takes Say, is to draw the edge of the Knife leisurely along the very middle of the Belly, beginning near the Brisket, and drawing a little upon it, enough in length and depth to discover how fat the *Deer* is; then he that is to break up the *Deer*, first slits the Skin from the cutting of the Throat downward, making the orifice so that the Ordure may not break forth; and then he is to paunch him, rewarding the Hounds therewith. Next, he is to present the same person that took the Say with a drawn Hanger, to cut off the Head; which done, and the Hounds rewarded therewith, the concluding Ceremony is, if a *Buck* a double, if a *Stag* a treble Mort blown by one, and then a whole Recheat in Confort by all that have Horns; and that finished, immediately a general *Whoo whoop*.

It was formerly termed, *Wind a horn*, because (as I suppose) all Horns were then compassed; but since straight Horns are come into fashion, we say, *Blow a horn*, and sometimes *Sound a horn*.

There are many Faults, as coming too late into the Field, mistaking any term of Art; these are of the lesser kind: of the greater are Hallooing a wrong *Deer*, or leaving the Field before the death of the *Deer*, &c.

In many cases formerly *Leashing* was observed; that is, an offender was held, either cross a Saddle, or on a man's Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples, received ten pounds and a Purse; the ten pounds were ten stripes; (according to the nature of the Crime more or less severe) and an eleventh, as bad to be borne as the other ten, was called a *Purse*.

Of Hunting the Buck.

THIS Beast is common in most Countries, being as corpulent as a Hart, but more resembling a *Roe*, in other Respects, except colour.

The

The Males have Horns, which they lose yearly; but the Females have none at all. Their colours are divers, but most commonly branded or sandy on the back, having a black List all down it; their Bellies and Sides are spotted with White, which they lose by their old age: and the Does, especially vary in colour, being sometimes all white, and therefore are like Goats, except in their hair, which is shorter.

In their Horns they differ not much from a *Hart*, except in quantity, and that they grow out of their Heads like Fingers out of the Hand; such is this *Fallow Deer*, being therefore called *Cervus Palmatus*. As for their other parts, they much resemble a *Roe-buck*. Their flesh is excellent for nourishment, but their blood, ingenders too much Melancholy.

The *Buck* is fawned about the latter end of *May*, and its nature and properties differ little from the *Hart*.

There is not so much art and skill in Lodging a *Buck*, as in the Harboursing a *Hart*; neither is there required so much drawing after; but you are to judge by the View and mark what Grove or Covert he enters; for he will not wander and rove up and down so often, as a *Hart*; nor so frequently change his Layer.

He makes his Furnishings in divers manners and forms, as the *Hart* doth, according to the diversity of Food, and time of the day, Morning and Evening, but most commonly they are round.

The *Hart* and *Buck* differ thus. When the *Buck* is hunted, he often betakes himself to such strong Holds, and Coverts as he is most acquainted with, not flying far before the Hounds, not crossing nor doubling, using no such subtleties as are common to the *Hart*.

The *Buck* will beat a Brook (though seldom a great River), as the *Hart*, but it must not be so deep; nor can he stay so long at Soil as the *Hart*. The *Buck* leaps lighter at Rut than the *Hart*; and groans or troats, as a *Hart* Bells, but with a lower Voice, rattling in the Throat. And they like not one another, nor will they come near each other's Layer.

Buck-

Buck-Venison is incomparable food, and should be dressed like *Hart-Venison*; but the latter may be preserved longer than the former.

The *Buck* herds more than the *Hart*, lying in the driest places: but if he be at large, unconfined within the liminary Precincts of a Park, he will herd but little from *May* to *August*, because the flies trouble him. He takes great delight in hilly places; but the Dales are preferred by him to feed in.

Bucks have seldom or never any other Relays; than the old Hounds.

The greatest subtlety a Huntsman need use in the hunting of the *Buck*, is to beware of hunting Counter or Change, because of the plenty of *Fallow-Deer*, which come more directly upon the Hounds than the *Red-Deer*.

Upon the breaking up of a *Buck*, the Hounds' Reward is the same with that of a *Hart*.

Of ROE Hunting.

THE *Roe-Buck* is called by the Greeks and Latins by one name, viz. *Dorcas*. These Beasts are very plentiful in *Africa*, *Germany*, and the *Helvetian Alps*.

Their swiftness not only appears upon the Earth, but even in the Waters, cutting and dividing them when they swim with amazing ease; and therefore they like the Lakes and strong Streams, and breaking the Floods to come at fresh Pasture, or to the sweet Rushes, and Bull-rushes, where they feed deliciously. Horns grow on the Male only, and are set with six or seven Branches, not palmed, but branchy, yet shorter than on the *Fallow-Deer*. They differ not much from common *Deer*, but in their Horns: and whereas the Horns of other Beasts are hollow towards the root, containing a certain substance; the Horns of these, as also of the vulgar *Buck* and *Elk*, are without any such vacuity, but are very porous.

It is supposed by the Learned, that a *Roe* was called in Greek *Dorcas*, by reason of the quickness of her sight; and

and that she can see as perfectly in the night as in the day: Physicians have observed a certain viscous humor about her Bowels, which by anointing Eyes that are dark, heavy, and near blind, quickens the sight most wonderfully.

It is reported of them, that they never wink, no not when they sleep; for which conceit their Blood is prescribed for them who are dim-sighted or purblind. The Tail of this Beast is lesser and shorter than that of the *Fallow-Deer*; inasmuch that it is doubtful whether they have a Tail or not.

They keep for the most part in the Mountains among the Rocks, being very swift; and when they are hunted, they hang upon the Rocks with their Horns, to delude the Dogs, after a strange manner so as to be ready to fall and kill themselves, and yet receive no harm; and here the Dogs dare not approach.

*Pendentem summa Capream, de rupe videbis,
Casuram speras, decipit illa Canes.* MARTIAL.

Though this might be more properly meant of the *Wild-Goat*:

They are most easily taken in the Woods. When they are chased, they run against the Wind, because the coldness of the Air refreshes them in their course; and therefore they who hunt them place their Dogs with the Wind. They are often taken by counterfeiting of their Voice, which the skilful Huntsman doth by the assistance of a Leaf in his Mouth.

This Beast is very easy to hunt, and goes to Rut, or *Four* most properly, in *October*; the extent whereof consists of fifteen days, and he never parts with the *Doe* till Fawning-time.

The *Doe*, finding herself near her time, secretly departs from the *Buck*, and fawns as far from him, and his knowledge as she can; for if he could find the *Fawn*, he would kill it; and when the *Fawn* grows big, and can run and feed, she then returns to the *Buck* again with all expedition: the cause whereof, is the *Roe's* fawn-

sawning Twins, which are commonly *Buck* and *Doe*; so that being accustomed to be together at first, they keep company ever after.

As soon as the *Rob-Buck* comes from Rut, he casts his Horns; and there are few after two years old which Mew not at *Alballontide*, but their Heads grow quickly out again.

The Venison of a *Roe* is never out of season, being never fat; and therefore they are to be hunted at any time. However some favour ought to be shewn the *Doe* whilst she is big with *Fawn*, and afterwards till her *Fawn* is able to shift for itself: besides, some *Roe-Does* have been killed with five *Fawns* in their Belly.

They usually when hunted, take a large first Ring, and afterwards hunt the Hounds.

When they are hunted, they turn much and often, and come back upon the Dogs directly. When they can no longer endure, they then take Soil, as the *Hart* doth, and will hang by a Bough in such manner, that nothing shall appear of them above Water but their Snout, and will suffer the Dogs to come just upon them before they will stir.

Those who are skilful in the art of Hunting do not say, a *Great Roe-Buck*, but a *Fair Roe-Buck*. The Herd of him is called a *Bevy*: And if he hath not *Bevy-grease* on his Tail when he is broken up, he is more fit to be Dog's meat than Man's.

The Hounds must be rewarded with the Bowels, the Blood, and Feet split asunder, and boiled together. This is more properly called a *Dose* than a *Reward*. For what might be said farther concerning *Roe-hunting*, I shall refer to the descriptions already given of *Hart* and *Buck* Hunting.

Of Rain-Deer Hunting.

THE *Rain-Deer* is like a *Hart*, having his Head full of Antlers, being bigger and wider in compass; for he bears four-and-twenty Branches, and more, according

according to his age; with a great Palm on the top, as a *Hart*, and his Fore-Antlers are palmed also.

He flies end-ways when hunted, by reason of the great weight of his Head. When he hath stood up a great while, doubled, crossed, and used other crafty tricks to shun the Hounds, he makes a Tree his last refuge; planting himself so that he can only be assaulted before, his Buttocks and Haunches being placed against the Tree, and his Head hung low to the ground, whereby all his Body is covered.

As the *Hart* strikes with his Head, the *Rain-deer* strikes with his Feet against any one that comes in to him to help the Dogs, not in the least turning his Head, that being his chiefest defence, and seems very terrible to the Hounds.

He feeds as the *Hart*; makes his Fumets sometimes long, sometimes flat; bears fatter Venison, when he is in pride of Grease, than any other *Deer*; and is very long lived. He is more commonly drawn after with a Blood-hound, than hunted, and entrapped with Nets and Engines, and that in the thick and greatest Holds, if it may be, which is the best and speediest way, by reason of his great and spreading Head. Since there are but few of these in *England*, I shall desist from farther inquiry concerning them.

Of the Nature and Properties of a Hare.

AN *Hare* is called in Hebrew *Arnebet* in the Feminine gender, which word possessed a great many that all Hares were Females. He is called *ΑΑΡΩΞ* by the Greeks, for his immoderate Lust; and by the same Nation *ΠΡΟΟΞ*, for his Fear; and by the Latins *Lepus*, quasi *Levi-pes*, signifying Swiftmess of Foot.

There are four sorts of *Hares*. Some live in the Mountains; some in the Fields; some in the Marshes, and some without any certain place of abode. They of the Mountains, are most swift; they of the Fields, less nimble; they of the Marshes, most slow; and the wandering

Hares are most dangerous to follow; for they are so cunning in the ways and mazes of the Fields, running up the Hills and Rocks, with other tricks, to the confusion of the Dogs, and counter-action of the Hunters.

In the next place, a description of the parts of an *Hare* will not be unnecessary, since it is admirable to behold how every Limb and Member of this Beast is composed for celerity and flight. First, the Head is round, nimble, short, yet of convenient longitude, turning easily any way. The Ears long, and lofty, like an *Ass's*: for Nature hath so provided, that every fearful and unarmed creature should have long and large Ears, that by hearing it might prevent its Enemies, and save itself by flight. The Lips continually move sleeping and waking; and from the Slit they have in the middle of their Nose, comes the term *Hare-lips*, which are so divided in men.

The Neck of an *Hare* is long, small, round, soft, and flexible: The Shoulder-bone straight and broad, for her more easy turning: her Legs before soft, and stand broader behind than before, and the hinder Legs longer than the former: a Breast not narrow, but fitted to take more breath than any Beast of that bigness: a nimble Back, and fleshy Belly, tender Loins, hollow Sides, fat Buttocks, filled up, strong and nervous Loins. Their Eyes are brown, and they are subtle, but not bold, seldom looking forward, because going by jumps. Their Eye-lids coming from the Brows are too short to cover their Eyes, and therefore this Sense is very weak in them: when they watch they shut their Eyes, and when they sleep they open them.

They have certain little Bladders in their Belly filled with matter, out of which both the one and the other Sex suck a certain humor, and anoint their Bodies all over therewith, and so are defended against Rain.

Though their sight be dim, yet they have *visum indefessum*, an indefatigable sense of Seeing; so that in them the continuance in a mean degree, countervails the want of excellency.

They

They feed abroad, because they would conceal their forms; and never drink, but content themselves with the Dew, and for that cause they often fall rotten. Every Limb of a *Hare* is composed for celerity, and therefore she never goes, but by jumpings. Her Ears lead her the way in her Chase; for with one of them she hearkneth to the cry of the Dogs, and the other she stretcheth forth like a Sail, to hasten her course; always stretching her hinder beyond her former, and yet not hindering them at all; and in Paths and Highways she runs more speedily.

The *Hares* of the Mountains often exercise themselves in the Valleys and Plains, and through practice grow acquainted with the nearest ways to their Forms or places of abode; so that at any time when they are hunted in the Fields, such is their subtle dodging, that they will dally with the Huntsmen till they seem to be almost taken, and then on a sudden make the nearest way to the Mountains, and inaccessible places, whither Dogs nor Horse dare ascend.

Hares which frequent Bushes and Brakes, are unable to endure labor, nor are they very swift, by reason of the pain in their Feet, growing fat through idleness and want of running. The *Campestral* or Field-*Hare*, being leaner of Body, and oftner chased, is taken with more difficulty, by reason of her singular agility; for when she begins her course, she leaps up from the ground as if she flew, afterwards passes through Brambles, and over thick Bushes and Hedges; and if at any time she come into deep Grass or Corn, she easily delivers herself, and slides through it, always holding up one Ear, and bending it at her pleasure to be the Moderator of her Chase. Neither is she so unprovident and prodigal of her strength, as to spend it all in one Course; but observes the force of her Prosecutor, who if he be slow and sluggish, she is not profuse of her celerity, but only walks gently before the Dogs, and yet safely from their Clutches, reserving her greatest strength for necessity: for she knows

she can out-run the Dogs at her pleasure, and therefore will not trouble herself more than she is urged. But if there be a Dog following her more swiftly than the rest, then she sets forward with all the force she can; and when she hath left both Hunters and Dogs a great way behind her, she gets to some little Hill or rising of the Earth, where she raises herself upon her hinder-Legs, in order that she may observe how far or how near her Pursuers are.

The younger *Hares*, by reason of their weak Members, tread heavier on the Earth than the elder; and therefore leave the greater Scent behind them. At a year old they run very swift, and their Scent is stronger in the Woods than in the plain Fields; and if they lie down upon the Earth (which they like to do) in Red Fallow-grounds, they are easily descried.

Their foot-steps in the Winter time are more apparent than in the Summer, because, as the Nights are longer, so they travel farther: neither do they scent in the Winter-mornings so soon as it is day, until the Frost be somewhat thawed; but especially their foot-steps are uncertain at the Full of the Moon, for then they leap and play together, scattering and putting out their scent or savour; and in the Spring-time also, when they ingender, they confound one another's footsteps by multitudes.

Of HARE Hunting.

IT is agreed, that a *Hare* hath an instinctive knowledge of the change which the Weather will undergo during the next twenty-four hours. When she goes to her Form, she will scarce suffer the Dew to touch her, but follows the Highways and beaten Paths.

They go to Buck commonly in *January*, *February*, and *March*, and sometimes all the warm Months; sometimes seeking the Buck seven or eight miles distant from the place where they usually sit, following the Highways, &c.

If

If when a *Hare* rises out of her Form, she couches her Ears and Scut, and runs not very fast at first, it is an infallible sign that she is old and crafty.

You may know a Buck-*Hare* as you hunt him to his Form by his beating the hard Highways. He feeds farther out in the Plains, and makes his Doublings and Crossings much wider, and of greater compals than the Female; for she will keep close by some Covert-side, turning and winding in the Bushes like a *Rabbit*; and if she go to Relief in the Corn-fields, she seldom crosses over the Furrows; but follows them along, staying upon the thickest tufts of Corn to feed.

Likewise you may know a Buck at rising out of his Form by his Hinder-parts, which are more white; or if you observe his Shoulders before he rise, they will be redder than the Does, having some loose long Hairs growing on them. Again, his Head is shorter, and better trussed; the Hairs about his Lips longer, and his Ears shorter and more grey. The Hairs upon the Female's Chine will be of a blackish grey.

When Hounds hunt a Female-*Hare*, she will use more Crossing and Doubling, seldom making out end-ways before the Hounds; whereas the Male acts contrary; for having once made a Turn or two about his Form, then farewell Hounds; for he will frequently lead them five or six miles before he turns his head.

When your Hounds have found where an *Hare* hath passed to Relief upon the Highway-side, and hath much doubled and crossed upon dry places, and never much broken out nor relieved in the Corn, it is a sign she is but lately come thither; and then commonly she will stay upon some high place to look about her, and to choose out a place to form in, which she will be loth to part with.

Of the Sagacity of the Hare.

Of all Chases, the *Hare* makes the greatest pastime and pleasure; and it is a great delight and satisfaction

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to see the craft of this little Beast, for self-preservation.

First, take notice of his craft in respect of the Weather. If it be rainy, then the *Hare* will hold the Highways more than at any other time: and if she come to the side of any young Grove or Spring, she will scarcely enter, but squat down by the side of it, until the Hounds have over-shot her; and then she will return the self-same way to the place from whence she was started; and will not by the way go into any Covert, for fear of the Wet and Dew that hang upon the Boughs.

In this case, let the Huntsman stay a hundred paces before he comes to the Wood-side, by which means he shall perceive whether she return as aforesaid; which if she do, let him halloo in his Hounds, and call them back, and that presently, that the Hounds may not think it the Counter she came first.

The next thing to be observed, is the place where the *Hare* sits, and upon what wind she makes her Form; for if she form either upon the North or South-wind, she will not willingly run into the Wind, but on a side, or down the Wind. But if she form in the Water, it is a sign she is foul and measles. If you hunt such a one, have a special regard all the day to the Brook-sides, for there and near Patches she will make all her Crossings, Doublings, &c.

I have seen a *Hare* so crafty, that as soon as she heard the sound of a Horn, she would instantly start out of her Form, though it was a quarter of a mile distant, and enter some Pool, resting herself upon a Rush-bed in the midst of it, from whence she would not stir till she heard the Horn again; and then I have seen her start out again, swimming to Land; thus she hath stood up before the Hounds four hours before we could kill her, swimming, and using all her Subtleties and Crossings in the Water.

Such is the natural craft and subtlety of a *Hare*, that sometimes, after she hath been hunted three hours, she will

will start a fresh *Hare*, and squat in the same Form. Others, having been hunted a considerable time, will creep under the Door of a Sheep-cote, and there hide themselves among the Sheep; or when they are hard hunted, will run in among a flock of sheep, and cannot be gotten out from among them by any means, till the Hounds are coupled up, and the Sheep driven into their Pen. Some (and that is something strange) will take the ground like a Rabbit, and that is called *going to the Vault*. Some *Hares* will go up one side of a Hedge, and come down the other, the thickness of the Hedge being the only distance between the courses.

I have seen a *Hare*, when much hunted get on a Quick-set hedge, and run far on the top thereof, and then leap off upon the ground. They will frequently betake themselves to Furz-bushes, and leap from one to the other, whereby the Hounds are frequently in default. And I have heard of a *Hare*, that being hunted two hours or more, at length, to save herself, got upon an old Wall six foot high from the ground, and hid herself in the hole that was made for a Scaffold; also of several that have swam over the *Trent* and the *Severn*.

A *Hare* lives not above seven years at most, especially the Buck; and if he and the Doe shall keep one quarter together, they will never suffer any strange *Hare* to sit by them: and therefore it is proverbially said, *The more you hunt, the more Hares you shall have*; because when you have killed one *Hare*, another will come and possess his Form.

An *Hare* hath greater Scent, and is more eagerly hunted by the Hounds, when she feeds and relieves upon green Corn, than at any other time in the year: and yet there are some *Hares* which naturally give a greater Scent than others; as the great Wood-*Hares*, and such as are foul and meased, and keep near to the Waters: But the little red *Hare*, which is not much bigger than a young *Rabbit*, is neither of so strong a Scent, nor so eagerly hunted. Such as feed upon the
small

small Branches of wild Thyme, or such-like Herbs, are commonly very swift, and will stand long up before the Hounds. In like manner, you have some *Hares* more subtle and cunning than others: Young *Hares* which have not been hunted are foolish, and are neither of force nor capacity to use such subtleties and crafts, but hold on end-ways before the Hounds most commonly, and do often squat and start again, which much encourages the Hounds, and enters them better, than when the *Hare* flies otherwise.

The Females are more crafty and politic than the Bucks, for they double and turn shorter; which is not so well for the Hounds; for it is troublesome for them to turn often, delighting more in an endway-chase, running with all their force. For such *Hares* as double and cross often, it is requisite at default to cast the greater compass about, when you beat to make it out, for so you will find all her subtleties, and yet need to stick upon none of them, but follow her on forwards: By this mean you will abate her force, and compel her to leave doubling and crossing.

To enter Hounds to the Hare.

Let the Huntsman, in the first place, make his Hounds very well acquainted with him and his Voice, and let them understand the Horn; and to this end, let him never blow his Horn or halloo but when there is good cause for so doing; and let him be sure that his Hounds want no encouragement.

Here, by the way, observe, two remarkable things. The first is, if you intend to enter a young Kennel of Hounds, you must take notice of the Country where you will make your first Quarry; for according to the places wherein they are first entred, and the nature of the Quarry given them, they will prove for the future. Thus if they are first entred in the Plains and Champain-countries, they will ever after more delight to hunt there than in any other place; and it is the same with the Coverts.

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But, say some of our Huntsmen, all strange Countries that differ from that to which Hounds are accustomed, causes them at first to be at seek: But good Hounds will soon be master of any Country; and therefore he that would have the best Hounds, must use them to all kinds of Hunting. It is easy to bring Hounds to enjoy a Scent from a bleak Down to a fresh Pasture; and hence many of us like to enter in the worst Countries.

Do not accustom your Hounds to hunt in the Morning, because of the Dew and Moisture of the Earth: and besides, you will find by experience, that if afterwards you hunt them in the heat of the day, they will soon give over the Chase: neither will they call on willingly or chearfully, but seek out the Shades to sleep in. Yet many of us agree, that to hunt, both early and late in the Morning by Trailing, gives advantage to the Hounds to use their Noses; and by keeping them sometimes in the heat of the day, or till night, renders them stout.

The best season to enter your young Hounds is in *September* and *October*; for then the Weather is temperate, neither too hot nor too cold; and then is the time to find young *Hares* which have never been hunted, which are foolish, and ignorant of the politic Crossings, Doublings, &c. of their Sires, running commonly end-ways, frequently squatting, and as often starting, by which encouragement the Hounds are the better entred.

A *Hare* hath greater Scent, and is more eagerly hunted by the Hounds, when feeding and relieving on green Corn, than at any other time of the year.

Moreover, some *Hares* have naturally a greater Scent than others; as the great Wood-*Hares*, and such as are foul and matted, having their greatest resort near the Water and Plashes.

The little small red *Hare*, not much bigger than a *Rabbit*, is very feeble, and not much covered by the

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Hounds,

Hounds, having a bad scent: but such as feed on the small Branches of wild Thyme are commonly very swift, and will stand up a long time before the Hounds.

Some *Hares* hold the high beaten ways only, where the Hounds can have no Scent: wherefore when the Huntsman finds his Hounds at a default in the Highway, let him hunt until he find where the *Hare* hath broken from the Highway, or hath found some Dale or fresh place where the Hounds may recover Scent, looking narrowly on the Ground as he goes, to find the Footing or Pricking of the *Hare*.

There are other places wherein a Hound can find no Scent, and that is in fat and rotten ground, as it sticks to the Feet of the *Hare*, which is called *Carrying*, and so consequently she leaves no Scent behind her. So likewise there are certain Months wherein a Hound can find no Scent, and that is in the Spring-time, by reason of the fragrant smell of Flowers, and the like.

Shun, as much as you can, hunting in hard frosty Weather, for so you will surbate or founder your Hounds, and make them lose their Claws: besides, at that time a *Hare* runs better than at any other time, the Soals of her Feet being hairy.

To conclude, the best way of entring your young Hounds, is by the help of old Staunch-Hounds; so will they the better learn to cast for it at a Doubling or Default.

Of the Time of the Year which is best for Hare Hunting; also to find, start, and chase the Hare.

The best time to begin *Hare-hunting*, is about the middle of September, ending towards the latter end of February, lest you destroy the early brood of *Leverets*. Moreover, upon the approach of Winter the moisture and coolness of the Earth increases, which is agreeable to the nature of the Hounds, and very accep-

ceptable, they ever hating extreme Heats and hot Weather.

Your Hounds being two years old and upwards, you may exercise them thrice a Week, and they will be the better for so often hunting, provided you feed them well; and keep out your Hounds the greatest part of the day, both to try their strength, and to make them strong.

If there be any Hound which hath found the Trail of a *Hare* where she hath relieved that night, let the Huntsman then be not over-hasty, but let the Hounds make it of themselves; and when he shall perceive that they begin to draw in together, and to call on freshly, then let him encourage them, especially that Hound which hunts best, frequently calling him by his name.

Here note, that a *Hare* leaves better scent when she goes to Relief, than when she goes towards her Form: for when she relieves in the Field, she couches her Body low upon the ground, passing often over a piece of ground, to find the best food; and thus leaves the better Scent, crottying also sometimes.

Besides, when she goes to her Form, she commonly takes the Highways, doubling, crossing, and leaping as lightly as she can; in which places the Hounds can have no Scent (as is said before) by reason of the Dust, &c. and yet they will squat by the sides of Highways; and therefore let the Huntsman beat very well the sides of those Highways.

Now having found where a *Hare* hath relieved in some Pasture or Corn-field, you must then consider the season of the year, and what Weather it is: for if it be in the Spring-time, or Summer, a *Hare* will not then sit in the Bushes, because they are frequently offended with Pismires, Snakes and Adders, but will sit in Corn-fields and open places.

In Winter they like to sit near Towns and Villages in Tufts of Thorns and Brambles, especially when the Wind is Northerly or Southerly.

According to the season and nature of the place where the *Hare* is accustomed to sit, there beat with your Hounds and start her; which is much better sport than Trailing of her from her Relief to her Form.

When the *Hare* is started and on foot, then step in where you saw her pass, and halloo in your Hounds until they have all undertaken it, and go on in full cry: then recheat to them with your Horn, following fair and softly at first, making neither too much haste nor noise with Horn or Voice: for at the first, Hounds are apt to over-shoot the chase through too much heat. But having ran the space of an hour, and seen the Hounds well in with it, then you may come in nearer with the Hounds, because by that time their heat will be cooled, and they will hunt more soberly. But above all things mark the first Doubling, which must be your direction for the whole day; for all the Doublings that she afterwards shall make will be like the former: and according to the policies that you see her use, and the place where you hunt, you must make your Compasses great or little, long or short, to help the defaults, always seeking the moistest and most commodious places for the Hounds to scent in.

Those who delight in the Exercise of hunting the *Hare*, must rise early, lest they be deprived of the Scent of her foot-steps, by which means the Dogs will be incapacitated to follow their Game; for the nature of the Scent is such, that it will not remain long, but suddenly, in a manner, every hour, vanishes away.

Of Parks and Warrens.

HAVING treated of the Nature and Properties of the *Hare*, together with the manner of hunting them; in the next place I shall say something of Parks and enclosed Warrens, wherein *Hares*, *Rabbits*, *Deer*, &c. may always be found, as it were, in a Store-house or Seminary, to serve the use and pleasure of their Masters.

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The first *Roman* who inclosed wild Beasts, was *Fulvius Herpinus*; and *Varro* had the first Warren of *Hares*. The largest *Hare* Parks that ever I heard of, and the best furnished with those fearful, yet subtle Creatures, are in *Ireland*; the one belongs to the *Lord Lieutenant*, and near *Dublin*; the other is in the North of that Kingdom, and belongs to Lord ——. It would be a tedious task for me to give an account of the variety of Parks and Warrens within the three Kingdoms; I shall therefore only relate in what manner they are formed, and that very briefly.

The Walls or Pales must be high, or close jointed, so as neither Badger nor Cat can creep through, nor *Wolf*, nor *Fox* can leap over; there ought also to be Bushes and broad Trees to cover the Beasts against heat and cold, and other secret places to satisfy their natures, and to defend the lesser Beasts, as *Hares*, *Rabbits*, &c. from *Hawks*, *Kites*, and other ravening Fowls: in which three or four couple of *Hares* will quickly multiply into a great Warren.

These Places should be sown with Gourds, Misceline, Corn, Barley, Pease, and such-like; for in these *Hares* delight, and will quickly grow fat.

Warreners have a very crafty device to fatten *Hares*, which, by experience, is found effectual; and that is putting Wax into their Ears, and making them deaf; they then turn them into the place where they are to feed, where, being freed from the fear of Sounds, they grow fat before others of their kind.

Here note, that when you have pitched your Hays for *Hares* or *Rabbits*, sound a Trumpet in some of the Burrows, and scarce one in the whole Warren but will start abroad.

I shall here give *Martial's* praise of a *Hare* and a *Thrush*.

*Inter Aves Turdus si quis in Iudice certes,
Inter Quadrupedes gloria prima Lepus.*

No Bird can with the charming *Thrush* compare;
No Beast hath greater glory than the *Hare*.

Of

Of Coursing of Rabbits, &c.

BEFORE we speak of the Hunting of *Rabbits*, it will not be amiss to take notice of her nature and properties, which are these. She carries her young thirty days; and as soon as she hath kindled she goes to Buck. They begin to breed in *England* at a year old (but sooner in other places); and so continue, bearing at least seven times in a year, if they Litter in *March*; this is the reason that a small stock will serve to increase a large Warren. The Does cannot suckle their young till they have been with the Buck; which must be done presently, or she will not be inclined fourteen days after.

When the Buck goes to Doe, he will beat very strongly with his Fore-foot upon the ground, and by that means he heateth himself. When he hath buckt he is accustomed to fall backwards, and lie as if he were in a Trance or half dead, at which time he is easily taken.

The Bucks will kill the young if they can come at them, like as do Bore-cats; and therefore the Doe prevents that mischief, by covering her Stop or Nest with Earth or Gravel, that so they may not easily be discovered.

Those who keep tame *Rabbits* for profit, may feed them with Vine-leaves, Fruits, Herbs, Grass, Bran, Oat-meal, Mallows, Milk-thistles, Apple-parings, Cabbage, Lettuce, or Carrot-tops. In Winter they will eat Hay, Oats, and Chaff, being given to them thrice a day: but when they eat green things, they must not drink at all, because of the Dropsy, which will follow. At all other times a little drink must serve their turn, and that must be always fresh. Give them not too much green juicy meat, unless you mix Oats, Chaff, &c. with it, otherwise they will be *Catbed*, or tumbellied.

The way of taking them is either by small Curs or Spaniels bred up for that sport; and their places for hunting

hunting are among Bushes and Hedges; or else by courting them with small Grey-hounds. In their default they are commonly driven into their Burrows; and therefore it will be very requisite to set Purse-nets on the Holes, then put in a Ferret close muzzled, and she will make them bolt out again into the Purse-nets, and so you may take them. Some say the Drone of a Bag-pipe, put into a *Rabbit's* burrow, and blown on a sudden, will turn them out.

For want of a Ferret, some take the powder of Orpine and Brimstone, and make a smother in the Burrows, and so drive them out. But this way is not to be approved of; for the *Rabbits* will forsake those Burrows, and in a little time a Warren may be destroyed, should this course be used frequently.

But to Nets and Ferrets, Hays are to be preferred; though the drawing Ferret is not to be despised, when young. Likewise there is excellent sport to be made with our Tumblers, which will kill *Rabbits* abundantly.

Of the Ferret.

THE *Ferret* is a little creature, bred in *England*, tamed for the use of such as keep Warrens, and others.

It is a bold and audacious Beast; Enemy to all but his own kind; drinking and sucking the Blood of the beast it bites, but he does not eat the flesh.

The Body is long in proportion to the parts. The color is variable; sometimes black and white on the Belly, but commonly of a yellowish sandy color, like Wool died in Urine. The Head is little, like a Mouse's; and whatever Hole she can put it in, all her Body will easily follow. The Eyes are small, but fiery and like red-hot Iron; and she sees most clearly in the dark. Her Voice is a whining cry, without changing it: She hath only two Teeth in her nether jaw standing out, and not growing together. The Genital of the Male is of a bony substance, always in erection, and not lesser

lesser at one time than another. The pleasure of the sense in Copulation is not in the Genital part, but in the Muscles, Tunicles, and Nerves wherein the said Genital runs. When they are in Copulation the Female lies down, or bends her Knees, and continually cries like a Cat; either because the Male claws her with his Nails, or by reason of his Violence in the act of Copulation.

She usually brings forth seven or eight at a time, carrying them forty days. The young ones are blind thirty days from the time they are littered; and within forty days after they can see, they may be used as their Dam for profit and recreation.

When tamed, they are nourished with Milk or with Barley-bread, and they can fast a very long time. When they go, they contract their long Back, and make it round in the middle like a Bow: when they are touched, they smell like a *Marten*; and they sleep very much.

When the Warrener hath occasion to use his *Ferret*, he first makes a noise in the Warren to frighten what *Rabbits* are abroad into their Burrows, and then he pitches his Nets; after that, he puts his *Ferret* into the Earth, having a long Strick, with Bells about her Neck, and her Mouth muzzled, so that she may not seize, but frighten the *Rabbits* out of their Burrows, which afterwards are driven by Dogs into the Nets or Hays planted for them.

Thus much of the *Ferret*, which I thought proper to annex to the Method of Coursing and taking the *Rabbit*, because this little Animal is so necessary for that purpose.

Of Hunting the Fox.

THE shape and Proportion of the *Fox* is so well known, that it will be needless to describe him.

His nature, in many respects, is like that of a *Wolf*; for these bring as many Cubs at a Litter; but the *Fox* Litters deep under the ground, so doth not the *Wolf*.

A Bitch

A Bitch-*Fox* is hardly to be taken when she is bragg'd and with Cub; for then she will lie near her Burrow, into which she runs upon the hearing of the least noise. And indeed at any time it is somewhat difficult; for the *Fox* (and so the *Wolf*) is a very subtle, crafty creature.

Fox Hunting is very pleasant; for by his strong hot Scent he makes an excellent Cry; and as his Scent is hottest at hand, so it dies soonest. Besides, he never flies far before the Hounds, trusting not on his Legs, Strength, or Champain ground, but strongest Coverts. When he can no longer stand up before the Hounds, he takes Earth, and then must be dug out.

If Grey-hounds course him on a Plain, his last refuge is to water on his Tail, and flap it in their Faces as they come near him; and sometimes to squirt his thicker Excrement upon them, to make them give over the Course or Pursuit.

When a Bitch-*Fox* goes a-clicketting, or seeks for a Dog, she cries with a hollow Voice, not unlike the howling of a mad Dog; and in the same manner she cries when she misses any of her Cubs: but never makes any cry at all when she is killing, but defends herself to the last gasp.

A *Fox* will prey upon any thing he can overcome, and feeds upon all sorts of Carrion; but their Dainties, and the food which they most delight in, is Poultry. They are very destructive and injurious to *Rabbit* Warrens; and will sometimes kill *Hares* by deceit, and subtlety, and not by swift running.

The *Fox* is taken with Hounds, Greyhounds, Terriers, Nets, and Gins.

Of Terriers there are two sorts. The one is crooked-legged, and commonly short-haired: and these will take Earth well, and will lie very long at the *Fox* or *Badger*. The other sort is shagged and straight-legged: and these will not only hunt above ground as

more

more fury than the former ; but cannot stay in so long account of their great eagerness.

The time of entring these Terriers, is when they are near a twelve-month old ; for if you do not enter them in within this time, you will hardly after bring them to take the Earth. And to encourage the young Terrier the more, put in an old one before him, that can better endure the fury of the *Fox* or *Badger* ; and be careful that neither of them be old when you engage your young Terrier with him.

The entring and fleshing them may be done several ways. In the first place thus : When *Foxes* and *Badgers* have young Cubs, then take your old Terriers and enter them in the ground ; and when they begin to bay, you must then hold every one of your Terriers at a sundry Hole or Mouth of the Earth, that they may listen and hear the old ones Bay. Having taken the old *Fox* or *Badger*, and that nothing remains within but the young Cubs, then couple up all your old Terriers, and put in the young in their stead, encouraging them by crying, *To him, to him, to him*. And if they take any young Cub within the ground, let them alone to do what they please with him ; and forget not to give the old Terriers their reward, which is the Blood and Livers, fried with Cheese and some of their own Grease, shewing them the Heads and Skins to encourage them. Before you reward them, wash them with Soap and warm Water, to clear their Skins from Earth and Clay that are clotted to the Hair, otherwise they are apt to be mangy. You may also enter them in this manner : Take an old *Fox*, or *Badger*, and cut away the nether Jaw, but meddle not with the other, leaving the upper to shew the fury of the Beast, although it can do no harm therewith. Then dig an Earth in some convenient place in your own grounds, and be careful to make it wide enough, to the intent the Terriers may turn therein the better, and that there may be room enough for two to enter together : then cover the Hole with Boards and Turf, putting the *Fox*
or

or *Badger* first therein, and afterwards put in your Terriers both young and old, encouraging them with words that are the usual terms of Art. When they have bayed sufficiently, then begin to dig with Spades and Mattocks, to encourage them against such time as you are to dig over them: then take out the *Fox* or *Badger* with the Clamps or Pinchers, killing it before them, or let a Greyhound kill it in their sight, and make them their reward of it. Instead of cutting away the Jaw, it will be as well to break out all his Teeth, so as he be prevented from biting the Terriers.

Now to say the truth, there is not much pastime or pleasure in hunting of a *Fox* under ground; for as soon as that subtle creature perceives the Terriers, if they bay hard, and lie near to them, they bolt out immediately; unless it be when the Bitch hath young Cubs, and then they will sooner die than stir.

They make their Earths as near as they can in ground that is hard to dig, as in Clay, Stony-ground, or amongst the Roots of Trees; and their Earths have commonly but one Hole, and that is straight, a long way in, before it come at their Couch. Sometimes craftily they possess themselves of a *Badger's* old Burrow, which hath variety of Chambers, Holes, and Angles.

When a good Terrier once binds the *Fox*, he then yearns, and defends himself very notably, but not so strenuously as the *Badger*, nor is his biting half so dangerous.

If you take a Bitch-*Fox* when she goes a-Clicketting, and cut out the Gut which contains her Sperm, together with the Kidneys which Gelders deprive Bitches of when they spay them, and cut them into small gobbets, mingling therewith the Gum of Mastich, and put them hot as they are into a Pot, and cover the same close, it will serve for an excellent Train for a *Fox*, and will keep the whole year round. Take the Skin of Bacon, and broil it well on a Gridiron, then dip it in

the ingredients of the Pot as above, and make a Train thereof; you will experimentally find, that if there be a *Fox* near to any place where the Train is drawn, he will follow it; but let him who makes the Train rub the soles of his Shoes with Cow-dung, lest the *Fox* vent his footing; and thus you may Train a *Fox* to a Standing, and kill him in an Evening with Gun or Cross-bow. It is likewise found by experience, that if a Terrier be rubbed with Brimstone, or with Oil of Cade, and then put him into an Earth where either a *Fox* or *Badger* is, they will leave that Earth, and not come to it again a long while after.

To conclude, I shall observe, from *Gesner's History of Beasts*, "That as the *Fox* frequently cheats the "*Badger* of his Habitation, by laying his Excrements "at the mouth of his Earth or Burrow; so the *Wolf*, "being an Enemy to the *Fox*, lays in the mouth of his "Earth an Herb called a Sea-onion, which a *Fox* "naturally hates, and is so averse to, that he will never "come near the place where it either lies or grows."

Of Fox Hunting above Ground.

To this purpose you must draw with your Hounds about Groves, Thickets, and Bushes near Villages: a *Fox* will lurk in such places, to prey on young Pigs and Poultry.

But it will be necessary to stop up his Earths, if you can find them, the night before you intend to hunt; and the best time will be about midnight, for then the *Fox* goes out to seek his Prey. You may stop his Holes by laying two white sticks across before them, which will make him imagine it is some Gin or Trap laid for him; or else you may stop them up close with Black-thorns and Earth together.

The best hunting a *Fox* above ground, is in *January*, *February*, and *March*; for then you shall best see your Hounds hunting, and best find his Earthing; besides, at those times the *Fox's* Skin is best in season.

Again,

Again, the Hounds best hunt the *Fox* in the coldest Weather, because he leaves a very strong scent behind him; yet in cold Weather it chills fastest.

At first only cast off your sure Finders, and as the Drag mends, so add more as you dare trust them.

Shun casting off too many Hounds at once; because Woods and Coverts are full of sundry Chases, and so you may engage them in too many at one time.

Let such as you cast off at first be old staunch-Hounds, which are sure; and if you hear such a Hound call on merrily, you may cast off some other to him; and when they run it on the full cry, cast off the rest: and thus you shall complete your pastime.

The words of comfort are the same which are used in the other chases, attended with the same hallooings, and other ceremonies.

Let the Hounds kill the *Fox* themselves, and worry and hale him as much as they please: many Hounds will eat him with eagerness.

When he is dead, hang him at the end of a strong Pike-staff, and halloo in all your Hounds to bay him: but reward them not with any thing belonging to the *Fox*; for it is not good, neither will they eat it.

Of Badger Hunting.

A *Badger* is called by several names, viz. a *Gray*, *Bröck*, *Börefon*, or *Bäufon*; and in *France*, *Taufson*. The Male is called a *Badger* or *Boar-pig*; and the Female is called a *Sow*.

These Beasts are plentiful in *England*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Lucania*, and in the *Alpine* and *Helvetian* Coasts.

There are two kinds of this beast; one resembling a Dog in his feet, and the other a Hog, in his cloyen Hoof: they differ too in their Snout and Colour; for the one resembles the Snout of a Dog, the other of a Swine: the one hath a greyer, or whiter Coat than the other, and goeth farther out in seeking its Prey. They differ also in their meat, the one eating Flesh and Carion like a Dog, the other Roots and Fruits like a Hog:

Hog: both these kinds have been found in *Normandy, France, and Sicily.*

Mr. *Turbervil* mentions two sorts of *Badgers* likewise, but in a different manner. "The one casts his "Fuants long like a *Fox*, and have their residence in "Rocks, making their Burrows very deep. The other "fort make their Burrows in light ground, and have "more variety of Cells and Chambers than the former." The one of these is called the *Badger Pig*, and the other the *Badger Whelp*; or you may call one *Canine*, and the other *Swinish*. The first hath his Nose, Throat, and Ears yellowish like those of the *Marten*; and is much blacker, and higher legged than the *Badger-whelp*. Both sorts live upon all Flesh, hunting greedily after Carrion. They are very mischievous and hurtful to Warrens, especially when they are big with young.

Badgers when they Earth, after that by digging, they have entred a good depth, for the clearing of the Earth out, one of them falls on its Back, and the other lays Earth on the Belly, and so taking his hinder feet in his Mouth, draws the laden *Badger* out of the Hole or Cave; and having disburdened, re-enters, and do the like, till all be finished.

These *Badgers* are very sleepy, especially in the day-time, and seldom stir abroad but in the night; for which cause they are called *Lucifugæ*, avoiders of the Light.

It is very pleasant to behold them when they gather materials for their Couch, as Straw, Leaves, Moss, and such-like; for with their Feet and their Head they will wrap as much together as a man can well carry under his Arm, and will make shift to get it into their Cells and Couches.

He has very sharp Teeth, and therefore is accounted a deep-biting Beast. His Back is broad, and his Legs are longer on the right side than the left, and therefore he runs best when he gets on the side of an Hill, or a Cart-road-way. His fore legs have very sharp Nails,
bare,

bare, and apt for digging, being five both before and behind, but the hinder very much shorter and covered with Hair. He smells strong; and is much troubled with Lice about the Secrets. Both Male and Female have a secondary aperture behind outwardly, but not inwardly in the Male. If she be hunted abroad with Hounds, she bites them most grievously where-ever she lays hold. For the prevention thereof, the careful Huntsmen put great broad Collars made of *Grays* Skins about their Dogs Necks. Her manner is to fight on her Back, using thereby both her Teeth and her Nails; and by blowing up her Skin, after a strange and wonderful manner, she defends herself against any blow and Teeth of Dogs. A small stroke on her Nose will dispatch her presently; but you may thrash till your heart be weary on her Back, which she values as a matter of nothing.

In *Italy* and *Germany* they eat the flesh of *Badgers*, boiling it with Pears. Some have eaten it in *England*, but being of a sweet, rank taste, like it not.

The Flesh is best in *September* if it be fat; and of the two kinds, the Swinish *Badger* is better flesh than the other.

They love hogs-flesh above any other; for take but a piece of Pork and train it over a *Badger's* Burrow, and if he be within, you shall quickly see him appear without.

Their nature is very cold; and therefore, they will not come out of their holes for three or four days together when it snows.

They live long, and by mere age will grow blind; then they stir not out of their Holes, but are fed by those which have their sight.

When they perceive the Terriers begin to yearn them, they have this subtlety, they will stop the hole between the Terriers and them: if the Terriers continue bay-ing, they will remove their Baggage with them, and go into another Apartment or Chamber of the Burrow (for know, some of their houses have half a dozen Rooms.

Rooms at least); and so will remove from one to the other, till they can go no further, barricadoing the way as they go.

The hunting of a *Badger* must be after this manner. You must first seek the Earths and Burrows where he lies, and in a clear Moon-shine night go and stop all the holes, but one or two, and therein place some Sacks fastened with some drawing Strings, which may shut him in as soon as he strains the Bag.

The Sacks or Bags being thus set, cast off your Hounds, and beat all the Groves, Hedges, and Tufts within a mile or two about. What *Badgers* are abroad being alarmed by the Dogs, will straight repair to their Earths or Burrows, and so be taken.

Let him who watches the Sacks, stand close, and upon a clear Wind; else the *Badger* will soon find him, and fly some other way for safety. But if the Hounds either encounter him, or undertake the chase before he can get into his Earth, he will then stand at bay like a *Boar*, and make incomparable sport.

*Of Digging for a Badger or Fox; and of the
necessary Means and Instruments.*

In the first place, you must have such as are able to dig: Secondly, you must have several Terriers, garnished with Bells hung on Collars, in order to make the *Fox* or *Badger* bolt the sooner; besides, the Collars will be some small defence to the Terriers.

The Instruments to dig with are these; viz. a sharp-pointed Spade, which serves to begin the Trench where the ground is hardest, and where broader Tools will not so well enter; the round hollowed Spade, which is useful to dig amongst Roots, having very sharp edges; the flat broad Spade, to dig when the Trench is better opened, and the ground softer; Mattocks and Pick-axes for hard ground, where a Spade will do but little service; the Coal-rake, to cleanse the Hole, and to keep it from stopping up; the Clamps, whereby you
may

may take a *Fox* or *Badger* out alive for making sport afterwards. And it would not be amiss to have a Pail of Water, to refresh your Terriers when they come out of the Earth to take breath.

In this order you may besiege a *Fox* or *Badger* in their strongest Holes, and may break their Casemats, Platforms, Parapets, &c. and work to them until you have obtained your satisfaction. But there is a shorter method than this, which, because it is well known, I shall forbear to mention.

Of the Otter

IT is supposed by some, that the *Otter* is of the kind of *Beavers*, being an amphibious creature, living both in Water and on Land; besides, their outward forms bear a similitude. Some say, were the *Otter's* Tail off, he were in all parts like a *Beaver*, differing in nothing but habitation: For the *Beaver* frequents both the Salt-water and the Fresh; but the *Otter* never goes to the Salt-water.

Though the *Otter* live in the Water, yet it doth not breathe, like Fishes, through the medium of the Water alone, it doth also breathe like four-footed beasts; nevertheless, it remains a long time under Water without respiration.

If he want Prey in the Waters, he quits them for the Land; and if by painful hunting ashore he cannot otherwise fill his Belly, he will feed on Herbs, Snails, or Frogs: neither will he take less pains in the Water to satisfy hunger; for he will swim two miles together against the stream, that so, when his Belly is full, the current may carry him down again to his designed Lodging, which is near the Water, very artificially built with Bows, Sprigs, and Sticks couched together in excellent order, where he sits to keep him from the wet.

In hunting of Fish, the *Otter* raises his Nose above Water to take breath. He is a creature of wonderful

O

swiftness

swiftness and activity in taking his Prey; and so greedy, that he often takes more than he knows what to do with.

This subtile and crafty beast is indowed with a wonderful sagacity and sense of smelling, insomuch that he can directly wind Fish in the Waters a mile or two off.

The flesh of this beast is both cold and filthy, because he feeds on stinking Fish, and therefore not very fit to be eaten; yet it is eaten in *Germany*; and the *Carthusian* Friers, who are forbidden to eat all manner of flesh of other four-footed beasts, are not prohibited the eating of *Otters*.

There have been those in *England*, who valued an *Otter*-pie; if there be any such now, much good may it do them!

These *Otters* must be hunted by special Dogs, such as are called *Otter*-hounds, and with *Otter*-spears. When they find themselves wounded with a Spear, they then come to Land, where they fight with the Dogs furiously; and except they be first wounded, they forsake not the Water: for they are not ignorant how safe a refuge the Waters are unto them, and how unequal a combat they shall sustain with Men and Dogs upon the Land: yet, because the cold Water annoys their green Wounds, therefore they spin out their lives to the length of its Thread, choosing rather to die in tortments among Dogs, than to die in the Waters.

The Food of an *Otter* is Fish; and her abode is commonly under the Root of some Tree near Rivers, Brooks, Pools, Meers, or Fish-ponds; and sometimes in a hollow Tree, four or five foot above ground. No Vermin can be more destructive to a Warren, than the *Otter* is to a Fish-pond, for she dives and hunts under water after a most wonderful manner, so that few fish escape her, unless they are very swift and great.

An *Otter* and *Ferret* grow fast much about the same time, and bring forth their young nearly after the same manner, neither having a regular number.

There is much craft and cunning required in hunting them: yet you may ensnare them under the Water, and by River-sides, as you may a *Hare*, with *Hare*-pipes and such-

such-like Gins. They bite deep, and venomously; and when occasion offers, defend themselves with vigor. If after their ensnaring they chance to abide there long, they will soon liberate themselves with their Teeth.

These creatures are footed like Water-fowl, having a Web between their Claws, and no Heel, but a round Ball under the Soal of their Feet: and their Track is called their *Mark*, as the Slot is of a *Hart*; their Excrements are called *Spraints*.

An *Otter* will not abide long in a place; for he is apt to be afraid and take distaste (having an excellent Ear and Nose) and then he will forsake his Couch, and shift a mile or two up or down the River: and this he will do according as he finds scarcity of fish.

In hunting the *Otter*, observe; you must send some person or persons to one side of the River whilst you are on the other; then beat on the Banks with your Dogs, and so you will soon find if there be an *Otter* in that quarter: for an *Otter* cannot endure long in the Water, but must come forth to make his *Spraints*, and in the night sometimes to feed on Grass and such Herbs as the fields afford.

If any of the Hounds find an *Otter*, then look in the soft grounds and moist places to see which way he bent his head: if the marks make no discovery, you may partly perceive it by the *Spraints*, and so follow the Hounds, and Lodge him as a *Hart* or *Deer*. If you find not the *Otter* quickly, you may then imagine he is gone to couch somewhere farther off from the River: for sometimes he will seek his food a mile from the place of his rest, choosing rather to go up the River than down, because upwards he meets with better scent of Fish; and bearing his Nose into the Wind, he sooner finds any fault that is above him.

In hunting of the *Otter*, you must always carry your *Otter-spears*, to watch his Vents, for that is the chief advantage: and if you perceive where the *Otter* swims under water, then strive to get to a Stand before him where he would vent, and there endeavour to strike him

with your Spear; but if you miss, pursue him with the Hounds, which if they be good *Otter*-hounds, and perfectly entred, will come chaunting and trailing along by the River-side, and will beat every Tree-root, every Osier-bed and tuft of Bull-rushes: nay, sometimes they will take the Water, and beat it like a Spaniel. And thus the *Otter* can hardly escape you.

Of the Squirrel.

OPPIAN, who lived in the days of *Antoninus Cesar*, was the first author who wrote of this little Animal; he also wrote a Book of Hunting.

A *Squirrel* is greater in compass than a *Weasel*, but the latter is longer than the former; the back-parts and all the body is reddish except the Belly, which is white. In *Helvetia* they are black and brinded. They are hunted at the fall of the Leaf, when the Trees grow naked; for as they run and leap from Bough to Bough in a most admirable and agile manner; when the Leaves are on, they cannot be so well discerned. They are of three colours: in the first age, they are black; in the second, of a rusty Iron-colour; and lastly, when old, are full of white hoary Hairs. Their Teeth are like the Teeth of Mice, having the two under-Teeth very long and sharp. Their Tail is always as big as their Body, lies continually on their Back when they sleep or sit still, and seems to be given them for a covering.

In the Summer-time they build Nests (which are usually called *Drays*) in the Tops of the Trees, very artificially, with Sticks and Moss, and other things the Woods afford, and then they fill it with Nuts for Winter-provision. But they sleep, like the *Alpine Mouse*, most part thereof very soundly, in such sort, that the beating of the outside of their Drays will not wake them.

When they leap from Tree to Tree, they use their Tail instead of Wings, leaping a great distance, and are supported without sinking, to any one's appearance; nay, they

they will frequently leap from a very high Tree down to the ground, and receive no harm.

Many must go together to hunt them, taking Dogs with them: and the fittest place for the exercise of this sport, is amongst small slender Woods, such as may be shaken by the hand. Bows are requisite to remove them when they rest in the twigs of Trees; for they will not be much terrified with all the hallooing, except they be struck now and then by one means or other. They know well what harbour a high Oak is unto them, and how secure they can lodge therein from Men and Dogs; wherefore since it is too troublesome to climb every Tree, that labour must be supplied with Instruments, that when the *Squirrel* rests, she may be dislodged by something thrown forcibly; nor need the Hunter fear to do her much harm, except he hit her on the Head; for by reason of a strong back-bone, and fleshy parts, she will abide as hard a stroke as a Dog.

If they be driven to the ground from the Trees, and they creep into Hedges, it is a sign of their weariness: for such is the lofty mind of this little beast, that while her strength lasts, she saveth herself in the tops of high Trees; but being wearied, she descends, and falls into the Mouths of the yelping Curs that hunt her.

The admirable sagacity of the *Squirrel* appears (if what is reported of her be true) in her swimming, or passing over a River; for when hunger constrains her, she seeks out some Rind, or small Bark of a Tree, which she sets upon the Water, and then goes into it, and holding up her Tail like a Sail, lets the wind drive her to the other side.

Of the Marten and Wild-Cat.

A *Marten* is about the bigness of a Cat, having a longer Body, but shorter Legs, with Head and Tail like a *Fox*. Its Skin is commonly brown; white hairs on the Throat, and yellowish on the Back.

Their

Their Teeth are exceeding white, and unequal, being very sharp; the canine Teeth both above and below hang out very long.

The *Marten*, and the *Wild-Cat*, are a sort of Vermin, which in *England* are commonly hunted, and as necessary to be hunted as any Vermin. It is a question whether the *Fox* or *Badger* do more hurt than the *Wild-Cat*, since there are so many Warrens everywhere throughout the kingdom which are very much infested by the *Wild-Cat*.

It is the opinion of long-experienced Huntsmen, that she leaves as great a Scent, and makes as good a Cry for the time as any Vermin. The *Marten* exceeds all other Vermin for sweetness of Scent, and her Case is a noble Fur. The *Wild-Cat's* Case is not so good, but it is very warm, and will remedy several Aches and Pains in the Bones and Joints: also her Grease is very good for Sinews that are shrunk.

These two Chases are not to be sought purposely, unless the Huntsman see them where they prey, and can go readily to them; but if a Hound chance to cross them, he will hunt them as soon as any Chase, and they make a noble Cry as long as they stand up; when they can stand up no longer, they will take a Tree, and so deceive the Hounds; but if the Hounds hold in to them steadily, then they will leap from one Tree to another, and make great shift for their Lives, with much pastime to the Huntsmen.

When they are killed, you must hold them up upon a piked Staff, and halloo in all your Hounds, and then reward them with some meat; for the flesh of these Vermin is not fit for Hounds.

A SHORT ACCOUNT of some particular BEASTS that are hunted in Foreign Countries.

*The Nature and Properties of a Wolf, and the Manner of
Hunting it.*

THERE were formerly many *Wolves* in *England*, but now there are none; and happily for us, as they are very destructive to all sorts of Cattle. Notwithstanding, they are to be found in many parts of the globe; I shall therefore give some account of their Nature, and the Manner of hunting them.

First, as to their Nature; they go a-Clicketting in *February*, and continue in that manner ten or twelve days. Where many *Wolves* are, many will follow one Bitch, as Dogs will follow a Bitch that is salt, but she will be only lined by one.

It is attested for a truth, That a Bitch-*Wolf* being proud, will suffer a great many Males to follow her, and will carry them after her sometimes eight or ten days without Meat, Drink, or Rest; and when they are so tired that they cannot travel farther, she will first lie down, and then the rest follow her example: when she perceives that they are all asleep, and through weariness snore, then will she arise and awake that *Wolf* which she observed to follow her most, and having so done, entice him with her far from the rest, and suffer him to Line her; the rest awaking and finding her missing, pursue her by the Scent, and finding how she hath cunningly deluded them, they fall instantly on her Companion who hath been before-hand with them, and revenge themselves on him by depriving him of his life; which verifies the proverb, "*Never Wolf yet ever saw his Sire.*"

Their

Their Whelps are able to ingender at twelve months end, at which age they part with their Dam, that is, when those Teeth are grown which they cast the first half year, and being grown they never shed them again : and here see their gratitude (though of a bloody and cruel nature) after they have preyed for themselves, if they chance to meet their Dam or Sire (for *Turberville* doth not believe the aforesaid story) they will fawn upon, and lick them, rejoicing at the sight of them.

The Dog will never bring any of his Prey to his Whelps till he hath filled his own Belly ; whereas the Bitch will not eat a bit till she hath served them first. They go nine weeks with Whelp, and sometimes a little longer, and grow salt but once a year. As to number of Whelps they have more or less as Dogs have ; for doubtless both the *Wolf* and the *Fox* are but a kind of wild Mastiffs and wild Curs.

They prey upon all kind of things, and will feed on Carrion, Vermin, &c. They will kill a Cow or a Bullock ; and as for a Sheep, Goat, or good Porker, they will roundly carry him off in their Mouths, not touching ground with it, and will run so fast away, notwithstanding the load, that they are hardly to be stopped but by Mastiffs or Horse-men. There is no Beast which runs faster, or holds out longer than the *Wolf*. When he is hunted with Hounds, he flies not far before them ; and unless he be coursed with Grey-hounds or Mastiffs, he keeps the Covert like the *Bear*, or *Boar*, and especially the beaten ways therein. Night is the usual time of his preying ; though hunger will force him to prey by day. They are more subtle and and crafty (if possible) than the *Fox*, or any other Beast. When they are hunted, they will take all their advantages ; at other times they will never run over-hastily, but keep themselves in breath and force always.

A *Wolf* will stand up a whole day before a good Kennel of Hounds, unless Greyhounds or *Wolf*-dogs course him. If he stand at Bay, have a care of being bitten by him ;

him; for being then mad, the wound is hard to be cured.

When a *Wolf* gets into a flock of Sheep, he would kill them all before he feed upon any of them; and therefore all means should be used to destroy them, as by hunting with Grey-hounds or Mastiffs; or with Gins and Snares; but they had need be strong. For encouragement to the meaner sort of people in *Ireland*, it was a law, that whoever took a Whelp, or Cub, a Dog or a Bitch-*Wolf*, and brought but the Heads of either to a Justice of Peace, for reward for the first, he should receive twenty shillings; for the second, forty; for the third, five pound; and for the last, six pounds: which encouragement hath in a manner cleared that Kingdom of them.

They bark and howl like Dogs; and if there be but two of them together, they make such a terrible hideous noise, that you would think there could be no less than twenty of them in a body.

When any one would hunt the *Wolf*, he must prepare for it by these means: First let him look out some fair place, a mile or more from the great Woods, where there is some close standing for a brace of good Grey-hounds, if need be, which should be closely invironed, and some Pond of Water by it: there let him kill a Horse that is worth little, and take the four Legs thereof, and carry them into the Woods and Forests adjoining; then let four men take every man a Leg of the Beast and draw it after him all along the Paths and Ways in the Woods, until they come again to the place where the Carcass of the Beast lies; there let them lay down their Trains. When the *Wolves* go out in the night to prey, they will follow the scent of the Train till they come to the Carcass. Then let those who love the sport, with their Huntsmen, come early and privately near the place; and if they are feeding, in the first place let them consider which way will be the fairest course for the Grey-hounds, and place them accordingly, and as near as they can let them find with their Grey-hounds the way that the *Wolves* were,

or are flying, either then or the night before; but if the *Wolves* be in the Coverts near the Carrion that was laid for them to feed upon, then let there be Men set round the Coverts to make a noise on every side, except that where the Grey-hounds stand; and let them stand thick together, making what noise they can to force them to the Greyhounds: Then let the Huntsman go with his Liem-hound, and draw from the Carrion to the Thicket-sides where the *Wolves* have gone in, and there let the Huntsman cast off the third part of his best Hounds; for a *Wolf* will sometimes hold a Covert a long time before he will come out.

The Huntsmen must hold near in to the Hounds, blowing hard, and encouraging them with the Voice: for many Hounds will strain courtesy at this Chase, although they are strong and fit for all other Chases.

When the *Wolf* comes to the Greyhounds, they who hold them will do well to suffer the *Wolf* to pass by the first rank until he come further, and then the last Rank slips their Grey-hounds full in the face of the *Wolf*, and at the same instant all the other Ranks are to slip also: so that the first Rank staying him but ever so little, he may be assaulted on all sides at once, and by that means they shall more easily take him.

It is best entering of Hounds at young *Wolves* which are not past half a year or a year old; for a Hound will hunt such more willingly, and with less fear than an old *Wolf*; or you may take *Wolves* alive in Engines, and breaking their Teeth, enter your Hounds at them.

A man may know a Dog-*Wolf* from a Bitch by the Tracks of his Feet; for the Dog hath a greater Heel; a greater Toe, greater Nails, and a rounder Foot. Besides, the Bitch casts her Fuants commonly in the midst of an Highway, whereas the Dog casts them either on the one side or the other of the Path.

The Reward of the Dogs is thus: when they have bitten and shook the dead *Wolf*, let the Huntsman open his Belly straight along, and taking out his Bowels, let

let him throw in Bread, Cheese, and other Scraps, and so let the Dogs feed therein.

Of the Wild Goat.

The *Wild Goat* is as big as a *Hart*, but not so long, or so long legged, but is as fleshy. They have Wreaths and Wrinkles on their Horns, which declare what their age is: for according to the quantity of the Wreaths, such is the number of their years; which Wreaths they mew, but not the Beam, and these may be, in old *Goats*, as big as a man's Leg.

They have a long full Beard, and are of a brownish grey colour, very shaggy, having a long black List down the ridge of the Back, and the Track is bigger than the Slot of a *Hart*.

They fawn as a *Hind* or *Doe* in *May*; and have but one Fawn, which they suckle and bring up as the tame *Goat* her Kid.

They feed like *Deer*, but will eat besides Ivy, Moss, and such-like. In Spring they make their Fumets round, and afterwards broad and flat, as the *Hart*, when he comes to feed well.

They go to Rut about *Alballontide*, and continue therein a Month or five Weeks; that season being over, they descend from the Mountains and Rocks (their abode for the Summer season), and herd themselves, not only to avoid the Snow, but because they cannot find Food any longer; and yet they come not very low, but keep at the foot of the Mountains, feeding there till *Easter*: then they return again, every one choosing some strong Hold in the Rocks, as *Harts* in the Thickets.

About Fawning-time the Females separate from the Males, attending till Rutting-time: in this interval they will run at Man or Beast, and fight as *Harts* do, one amongst an other.

When the Male goes to Rut, his Throat and Neck are bigger than usual: he is very strong backed; and (which is wonderful) though he should fall fifty yards depth, he

receives no harm; and will walk as securely on the sharp tops of Rocks, as a Horse in the Highway.

Alballontide is the chiefest season for hunting these creatures; observing very well before you hunt, the advantages of the Coasts, the Rocks and places where they lie.

Having thus done, set Nets and Toils toward the Rivers and Bottoms; for you cannot expect your Hounds should follow a *Goat* down every place of the Mountains.

Also it will be needful that some stand on the Top of the Rocks, and throw down Stones as they see occasion. Where the *Goat* goes down to the small Brooks or waters in the Bottom, there place your Relays, and let the Relays never stay till the Hounds come in which were cast off: and this is your best help; for a man can neither follow on foot, nor on horse-back.

Of the Wild Boar.

The *Boar* is pigged with as many Teeth at first as he shall have ever after; they only increase in size, not number. Amongst the rest, they have four which are called *Tushes*, or *Tusks*, of which, the two upper ones do not hurt when he strikes, but serve only to whet the two lowest, with which they frequently kill.

They feed upon all kind of Corn and Fruits which they can come at; also Roots. In *April* and *May* they feed on the Buds of Plumb and Chestnut-trees, and all other sweet Buds they can find, especially on the Buds of Broom and Juniper, and are never measles, as our tame Swine. Being near the Sea-coast, they will feed on all manner of Shell-fish.

Their season begins in the midst of *September*, and ends about the beginning of *December*; at which time they go a *Brimming*. A *Boar* will commonly abide the Bay before he goes out of his Den; and he lies most commonly in the strongest Holds of Thorns and thick Bushes.

If it chance, that there is a *Sounder* of them together; then if any break Sounder, the rest will run that way:
and

and if you hunt a *Boar* from a thick and strong Covert, he will not fail to go back by the same way he came thither: and when he is reared, he never stays, but flies continually, till he come to the place where he was farrowed and brought up.

If he be hunted in a Forest or Hold where he was bred, he will hardly be forced out of it. Sometimes he will take head, and seem to go out, and will draw to the outsidcs of the Wood; but it is only to hearken on every side: and if he hear the noise of the Hounds, then he returns, and will not be compelled to go that way till night. But having broken out of a Forest, and taken head end-ways, he will not be put out of his way either by Man, Dog, Voice, Blowing, or any thing.

A *Boar*, especially a great one, will not cry when you kill him; but the Sows and young Swine sometimes do.

Terms to be used in Boar Hunting.

If it be demanded, what you call a *Boar* three years old; you may answer, *He is a young Boar which bath lately left the Sounder.* An old *Boar* you must call a *Singular*, or *Sangler*, *that bath left the Sounder four or five years since.* In making of a report, if you are asked where the *Boar* fed the night before, you may say, *He fed in the Corn;* but if in the Fields or Meadows, you must then say, *He hath been Routing and Worming in such a place, or such a Fern-field.* Note, whatever the *Boar* feeds on excepting Roots, is called *Feeding*; the other is called *Routing*, *Worming*, or *Ferning*: but when he feeds only, and does not rout, you must call this *Grafsing*.

Of Boar Hunting with Hounds, at force.

Be cautioned, not to hunt a young *Boar* of three years old at force; for he will stand up as long, if not longer than any light young *Deer*, which bears but three in the top: but in the fourth year you may hunt him at force, as you do a *Hart* of ten.

In

In the rearing of your *Boar*, you need not be afraid to come near him; for he will lie still, and will not be reared by you alone.

If a *Boar* intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort, then will he make some Crossing or doubling at the entry thereof upon some Highway or beaten Path: by such means a Huntsman, being early in the Woods, may judge of the Subtlety of the *Boar*, and accordingly may make preparations for his Game.

If he be a great *Boar*, and one that hath lain long to rest, let him hunt him with a sufficient number of Hounds, and such as will stick close to him; and let him on Horseback be ever amongst them, charging the *Boar*, to discourage him: for if you hunt such a *Boar* with half a dozen couple of Dogs, he will not value them; and they having chased him, he will take courage and keep them still at Bay, running upon any thing he sees before him. But if he be charged home, and laid hard to with the Hounds, he will turn head and fly.

If you strike at him with your Sword or *Boar*-spear, strike not low, for then you will hit him on the Snout, which hurts him little; for he watches to take blows upon his Tusks or thereabouts: but lifting up your hand, strike right down, and have a special care of your Horse; if you strike and hurt him, so will he you if he can.

The Hunters of *Boars* must be very wary; for he will run fiercely, without fear, upon his pursuers: in which encounter, if he receive not his death's wound, he overthrows his adversary, except he fall flat on the ground, and then he need not fear much harm; for his Teeth cannot cut upward but downward: however, it is otherwise with a Female; for she will bite and tear any way.

It is good to raise this Beast early in the Morning before he hath made Water, for the burning of his Bladder makes him weary quickly.

When the *Boar* is first raised out of the Wood, he lifts up his Nose, to smell what is with him, and what against him; and he rarely strikes a man till he be first wounded.

The

The Hunting-spear must be very sharp and broad, branching into Forks, so that the *Boar* may not break through them upon the Huntsman. The best places to wound him in, are, the middle of his Forehead betwixt his Eye-lids, or on the Shoulder; either of these Wounds is mortal.

If the *Boar* make head against the Hunter, he must not fly, but meet him with his Spear, holding one hand on the middle of it, and the other at the end, standing one foot before another, having an especial eye to the Head of the Beast which way soever he winds or turns it: for such is the nature of the *Boar*, that sometimes he snatches the Spear, or else recoils back upon the Hunter, by both which means he is in great danger of his life. When this happens, there is but one remedy, which is, one of his Companions must come and charge the *Boar* with his Spear, and make shew as if he would wound him with his Dart, but must not cast it for fear of hurting the Hunter. The *Boar* seeing this, forsakes the first man, and rushes upon the second, who must defend himself with all dexterity, composing his Body, and ordering his Weapons according to artificial *Boar* Hunting: in the mean time the first Hunter must rise again, taking fresh hold on his Spear, and with all courage assault his Adversary, and assist his Friend, who was the cause of saving of his life.

When he feels himself so wounded that he cannot live, were it not for the Forks of the *Boar*-spear, he would press it on his Vanquisher, and so revenge his death: For such is the fury of this Beast, that he will endeavour to wound and kill, although he feel upon him the pangs of death; and what place soever he bites, whether Man or Dog, the heat of his Teeth causes the Wound to be enflamed: and thus, if he but touch the Hair of a Dog, he burns it off: nay, Huntsmen have tried the heat of his Teeth, by laying Hairs on them as soon as he was dead, and they have shrivelled up as with a hot Iron.

To

To conclude, the same Devices, Diligence, Labour, Prosecution, and Observations are to be used in the hunting of the *Boar*, which are prescribed for the hunting of the *Hart*. Still there are several policies and Stratagems which have been invented, and are now used in several Countries, to take them without the pursuit of Dogs; for which I refer the Reader to *Blondus*, *Oppian*, *Gesner*, and *Turbervile*, who have largely treated on this Subject.

Of the Nature and Properties of a Bear, and the Manner in which they are hunted.

THERE are two sorts of *Bears*, a greater and a lesser; the latter is more apt to climb Trees than the former.

Bears are bred in many Countries; in the *Helvetic Alpine* Region they are so strong and courageous, that they tear in pieces both Oxen and Horses; for which cause the Inhabitants are studiously laborious in taking them.

The *Bear* is remarkably disposed to Venery; for night and day the Females provoke the Males to copulation; and for this cause at that time they are most fierce and angry. The time of their Copulation is in the beginning of Winter, which lasts about fifteen days; and their manner herein resembles that of the human kind, the Male moving himself upon the Belly of the Female; they embrace each other with their Fore-feet; and remain a very long time in the act; insomuch (as some have observed, how true I cannot say) that if they were very fat at the first of their disport, they disjoin not themselves till they be lean.

When the She-Bear perceiveth herself with whelp, she withdraws herself into some Cave, or hollow Rock, and there remains till she brings forth her Whelps; where, without meat, they grow very fat, especially the Males, only by sucking their Fore-feet. When they enter into their Den, they convey themselves backward,

ward, that so they may put out their Foot-steps from the sight of the Hunters.

They are naturally very cruel and mischievous to all tame Beasts, and are very strong in all parts of their Body but their head, on which a small blow will kill them.

The nature of all of them is to avoid cold; and therefore in the Winter-time they hide themselves; choosing rather to suffer Famine than cold; lying for the most part three or four months together and never see the light, whereby, in a manner, they are inwardly clung together: coming abroad, they are so dazzled, that they stagger and reel to and fro; then they remedy their inward straightness by eating an Herb called *Arum* (*Wake Robbin* or *Calves-foot*), and afterwards become more fierce and cruel than at times during which their young are with them: and this is the Herb, some say, which they eat to make them sleep so long in Winter without sense of cold or hunger.

They are Whelped most commonly in *March*, sometimes two, and not above five in number; the most part of them are dead one whole day after they are whelped; but the *Bear* so licks, warms with her breath, and hugs them in her Bosom, that she quickly revives them again.

It is commonly received as a truth, (though it be a palpable vulgar error) "*That the Whelps of Bears, at their first littering, are without form, and like nothing but a lump of Flesh, which afterwards the old one frames with her Tongue to her own likeness.*" This opinion may be easily disproved; for they are only littered blind without Hair, and the Hinder-legs not perfect, the Fore-feet folded up like a Fist, and other Members deformed, by reason of the immoderate Humor or moistness in them; which also is one cause why she cannot retain in her Womb the Seed to the perfection of the young ones.

As soon as the Dam perceives her Cubs to grow strong, she suckles them no longer; for they will sorely

bite her if they cannot get Suck enough. After this she preys abroad upon any thing she can meet with, which she eats, and casts up again to her young ones, and so feeds them till they can prey for themselves. They will climb a Tree for the Fruit.

If hunted, they will follow a man, but not run upon him unless they are wounded. They are very strong in their Paws, and will hug a man or Dog till they have broke his Back, or pressed his Guts out: with a single Paw they will pull a lusty Dog to their devouring Mouth. They bite very severely; and will crush an Arm or Leg of a man, as easily as a Dog will a slender bone of Mutton.

When hunted, they are so heavy that they make no speed, and so are always in sight of the Dogs. They stand not at Bay as a *Boar*, but fly wallowing; but if the Hounds stick in, they will fight valiantly in their own defence. Sometimes they stand upright on their hind feet, which is a sign of fear and cowardice; they fight stoutest and strongest on all four.

They have an excellent scent, and smell further off than any other Beast except the *Boar*; for in a whole Forest they will smell out a Tree laden with Mast.

They may be hunted with Hounds, Mastiffs, or Greyhounds; and they are chased and killed with divers Instruments; they are also taken in Snares, Caves, and Pits, with other Engines.

They naturally abide in great Mountains; but when it snows or in hard Weather, they descend into Valleys and Forests for provision. They cast their Litters sometimes in round Croties, and sometimes flat like a Bullock, according to their feeding.

They go sometimes a gallop, and at other times an amble; but they go most at ease when they wallow.

When they come from their feeding they take commonly the High-ways and beaten Paths: and wherever they go out of the High-ways, then you may be sure they

they are gone to their Dens; for they use no doublings nor subtleties.

They tumble and wallow in Water and Mire as Swine, and they feed like a Dog. Some say their flesh is very good food: this I pretend not to disprove; but I will neither eat it myself, nor commend it to my friends.

The best finding of a *Bear* is with a Liem-hound; and yet he who is without one may trail after a *Bear* as we do after a *Buck* or *Roe*; as also he may lodge and hunt them as we do a *Bear*. For the more speedy execution, mingle Mastiffs among your Hounds; for they will pinch the *Bear*, and so provoke her to anger, until at last they bring her to the bay; or else drive her out of the Plain into the Covert, not letting her be at rest till she fight in her own defence.

Of the Beaver.

A *Beaver* differs little from an *Otter*, except in his Tail. His colour is somewhat yellow and white mixed with Ash colour, which stand out beyond the shorter Hairs, double their length; and are neat and soft like an *Otter's*.

There is plenty of them in the River *Pontus*, whence the *Beaver* by some is called *Canis Ponticus*. They are also bred in Spain; some few in *France*, *Germany*, *Polonia*, *Sclavonia*, *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Lithuania*; and abundance of them in *New-England*.

These Beasts are Amphibious, living on Land, and on Water both fresh and salt, keeping the last in the day-time, and the first in the night: Without Water they cannot live; for they participate much of the nature of Fish, which may be gathered from their Tails and hinder Legs.

They are about the bigness of a Country Cur Dog; their Head short; their Ears small and round; their

Teeth very long, the under Teeth standing out beyond their Lips three fingers breadth, and the upper about half a finger, being very broad, crooked, strong, and sharp, standing very deep in their Mouth, with these they defend themselves against Beasts, take Fishes as it were upon Hooks, and will gnaw in sunder Trees as big as a man's Thigh.

Their Fore-feet are like Dogs, and their hinder like Geese, made as it were on purpose to go on the Land, and swim in the Water; but the Tail of this Beast is most strange of all, being without Hair, and covered over with a Skin like the Scales of a Fish, it being like a Soal, and for the most part six fingers broad, and half a foot long. They are accounted a very delicate dish, and eat like Barbels: the manner of their dressing is by roasting them first, and boiling or stewing them afterwards; they must be food that is very sweet, since this Proverb proceeded from them: *Sweet is that Fish which is no Fish at all.*

The wonderful manner of their building is given at large, by *Gesner*.

There is nothing so valuable in this Beast as his Testicles; for they are in great esteem, and a precious commodity.

It hath been asserted by some, that when a *Beaver* is hunted, and is in danger of being taken, he bites off his Testicles, knowing that for them only he is pursued: but this is found to be a mere Fiction; for their Testicles being small, and placed like a *Boar's*, it is impossible for them to come at them.

They are taken for their Skins, Tails, and Cods, chiefly as follows, viz. When their Caves are found: (in which are several Chambers built one over another by the Water side, to ascend or descend according as the Water rises or falls) I say, their abode being found, they make a breach therein, and put in a little Dog, which the *Beaver* perceiving, flies instantly to the end of her Cave, and there defends herself with her Teeth, till all her building be rased, and she laid open to her

Ene-

Enemies, who kill her with with Instruments for that purpose. The Dogs for the *Beaver* are the same which hunt *Otters*.

They cannot dive long time under Water, but must put up their Heads for Breath; which being seen by those who are hunting them, they kill them with Gun-shot or *Otter-spears*. If the *Otter* hear any noise, he puts up his Head above Water, whereby he is discovered, and so loses his life. Those Skins of this kind are best which are blackest.

Of the Elk.

THIS Beast is twice as big as a *Hart*; and has his Upper-lip so great, and hanging over the nether so far, that he cannot eat going forward; but as he eats, he goes backward, and so gathers his sustenance.

His Mane is divers both on the top of his Neck, and underneath his Throat, which bunches like a Beard, or curled lock of hair; his Neck is very short, and not proportionable to his Body.

He hath two very large Horns bending towards the Back in a plain edge, and spires stand forward to the Face: both Males and Females have them; they are solid at the Root and round, but afterwards branched; they are broader than a *Hart's*, are very heavy, and not above two foot long; and these Horns they mew every year. He is coloured for the most part like a *Hart*; has cloven Feet; without Joints (like an Elephant) in his Fore-legs, and therefore sleeps leaning against Posts or Trees; he fights not with his Horns, but with his Fore-feet.

This is a most timorous creature, not desiring to stir much, unless provoked thereto by hunting. There is no danger in hunting it, except a man come right before him: for if this Beast fasten his Fore-feet on him, he cannot escape alive; but if it receive any small wound, it instantly dies.

They

They are taken by Nets and Toils, or as Elephants are taken: for when they have found the Trees on which they lean, they cut and saw them, so that when the *Elk* comes, he overthrows the Tree and falls with it; and being unable to rise, is so taken alive. When they are chased eagerly, and find no place to rest themselves in and lie secret, they run to the Waters, and there stand; they then take up water into their mouths, and in a little time heat it, so that squirting it out upon the Dogs, the heat scalds them in such a manner, that they dare not come nigh or approach them any more.

Of the DISEASES of DOGS, and their proper REMEDIES.

*Of Madness in a Dog; the various Symptoms, and the
Cure.*

THE Ancients derived *Rabies*, madness, from *Ravies*, hoarseness of Voice, for mad Dogs have no perfect Voice: but it is more probable, the *Rabies* comes à *Rapiendo*; because when a Dog begins to go mad, he bites, runs, snatches, and roves to and fro, till he meets his death. A mad Dog is most dangerous in the Dog-days; for at that time the very Foam or Spittle falling on a man breeds danger.

There are properly seven sorts of Madness which afflict a Dog, two of which are incurable, and therefore I shall speak little of them, only so much as may give you warning to shift them from your other Dogs, because their Disease is infectious; and that you may beware of them yourself, lest they injure you; for their biting is dangerous.

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The first of these incurable Madnesses is called the *Hot burning Madness*, and is known by these Symptoms. First, when they run, they raise their Tails upright, and run upon any thing that stands before them, having no respect where, or which way they run: also their Mouths will be very black, having no foam in, or about them. They will not continue thus above three or four days, after which time they die, their pain being so intolerable. And all Dogs which have been bitten by them so as to draw blood, will be mad in like manner.

The second is called the *Running Madness*, and is less dangerous, but incurable. The Dogs that are troubled with this Madness run not on Men, but Dogs, and on no other Beasts. The Symptoms are, they will smell on other Dogs, and having smelt them, will shake and bite them, yet shaking their Tails, and seeming to offer no harm.

Of the Dumb Madness.

The five Madnesses (or rather Sicknesses) which are curable, are these.

The first is called the *Dumb Madness*. The Dog thus troubled will not feed, but holds his mouth wide open continually, putting his Feet to his Mouth frequently, as if he had a Bone in his Throat.

The Cure is thus: Take four ounces of the juice of *Spatula putrida*, and put it into a Pot; then take the like quantity of the juice of black Hellebore, and as much of the juice of Rue: having strained them all well through a fine cloath, put them into a Glass: then take two drams of Scammony unprepared, and having mingled it with the former juices, put it into a Horn or Funnel, and convey it down his Throat, keeping his Head up straight, lest he cast it up again: then bleed him in the Mouth, cutting three or four Veins in his Gums that he may bleed the better; and in a short time you will find amendment. Or you may

may take eight drams of the juice of an Herb called Harts-horn, or Dogs-tooth, and you will find it a most excellent Receipt against any madness whatsoever.

Of the Falling Madneſs.

The second is called the *Falling Madneſs*. The Disease lies in their Heads, which makes them reel as they go, and fall.

The Cure. Take four ounces of the juice of Piony, with the like quantity of the juices of Briony and *Cruetia*, and four drams of Stavesacre pulverized: mingle these together, and give it your Hound or Dog as before; then let him bleed in the Ears, or the two Veins which come down the Shoulders; and if he is not cured at first, give it him a second, or third time.

Of the Lank Madneſs.

The third kind is called the *Lank Madneſs*, by reason of the Leanness of their Bodies in this Disorder.

First, purge your Dog with this Potion: Take an ounce and half of *Cassia fistularis* well cleansed, two drams and a half Stavesacre pulverized, and the like quantity of Scammony prepared in White-wine vinegar, and four ounces of Oil-olive; temper these and warm them over the Fire, and give it your Dog. In the morning put him into a Bath prepared as follows. Put into six Pails full of Water ten handfals of Mugwort, Rosemary, red Sage, Roots or Leaves of Marsh mallows, Roots or Leaves of Wall-wort, Roots or Stalks of Fennel, Leaves or Stalks of Elecampane, Balm and Rue, Sorrel, Bugloss and Mellilot; let these boil together in two thirds of Water and the other Wine, until one third be consumed: the Bath being no hotter than your Dog can endure it, bathe him therein for the space of an hour; then taking him out, put him in some warm place for fear of catching cold.

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Do this four or five times in the same Bath, and it will cure him.

Of the Sleeping Madness.

The *Sleeping Madness*, is caused by some little Worms breeding in the mouth of the Stomach from corrupt Humors, the vapors and fumes of which ascending into the Head, make the Dog sleep continually, and frequently he dies sleeping.

For the Cure, take five ounces of the juice of Wormwood, with two ounces of the powder of Harts-horn burned, and two drams of Agaric: mingle these together; and if too thick, thin them with White-wine, and give it your Dog to drink.

Of the Rheumatic, or Slavering Madness.

When a Dog hath got this Madness, his Head swells, his Eyes are as yellow as a Kite's-foot, and he commonly slavers at the mouth.

Take six ounces of the juice of Fennel-root, and the like quantity of the juice of Mistletoe, four ounces of the juice of Ivy, four ounces of the Powder of the Roots of Polypody; boil these in White-wine, and give it your Dog to drink as hot as he can.

Remedies for their Venomous Bites.

Against a simple bite of a Dog, take the Urine of a Dog, which is sufficient, since there is but little Venom in these Wounds. Or take Vinegar, and with your Hand rub the wound very well; then pour into it Vinegar mixed with Water or Nitre; then wet a Sponge in the same liquids, and so let it remain bound up three days; then take Pellitory of the Wall, mingled and beaten with Salt, or any other Plaister for green Wounds.

A Remedy against the common Mange.

This Distemper befalls a Dog frequently for want of fresh Water to drink; sometimes by foul Kenneling, and sometimes by Fowndering and melting his Grease.

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You

You may cure it as follows, viz. Take two handfuls of wild Cresses, two handfuls of Elecampane, and as much of the Leaves and Roots of Roerb and Sorrel, and two pound of the Roots of Frodels; make them all boil well in Ley and Vinegar: having strained the Decoction, put in two pound of gray Soap; and when melted, rub your Dogs with it four or five days together, and it will cure them.

Of the Cure of Maladies peculiar to Spaniels, and the Accidents to which they are liable.

THE *Spaniel* is very necessary to Fowling of all kinds; but is subject to many Diseases and casualties: therefore, in order that the Huntsman may not be impeded, when he chooses to change his Sport, I shall enumerate the most frequent Complaints of *Spaniels*, and the Remedies for their cure.

I shall begin with the Mange; which is a capital Enemy to the quiet and beauty of a *Spaniel*; and with which they frequently infect others.

For the cure of this distemper, take a pound of Barrows Flick, common Oil three ounces, Brimstone well pulverized four ounces; Salt well beaten to powder, Ashes well sifted, of each two ounces; boil all these in a kettle or earthen pot, till they are all well incorporated together; with this anoint your *Spaniel* thrice every other day, either against the Sun or Fire: having so done, wash him all over with good strong Ley, and this will kill the Mange. Take care to shift his Kennel and Litter often.

If a *Spaniel* lose his Hair, as it often happens; then bathe him in the water of Lupines or Hops, and anoint him with stale Barrows Flick.

This Ointment, besides the cure, makes his Skin look sleek and beautiful, and kills the Fleas, which greatly disquiet him.

If this be not strong enough to destroy the malady, than take two quarts of strong Vinegar, common Oil six ounces, Brimstone three ounces, Soot six ounces,
Salt

Salt pounded and searced two handfals: boil all these together in the Vinegar, and anoint your Dog as before. This must not be administred in cold weather, for so it may hazard his life.

If a *Spaniel* be not much troubled with the Mange, then it is easy to cure him thus:

Make bread of Wheaten bran, with the Roots, Leaves, and Fruit of Agrimony, beating them well in a Mortar, and, making it into a Paste or Dough, bake it in an Oven; give this to your *Spaniel*, giving him no other bread for some time, and let him eat of it as long as he will.

Cure of the Formica.

In the Summer-time there is a malady which very much afflicts a *Spaniel's* Ears, and is occasioned by Flies and their own scratching with their Feet: We term it *Mange*; the *Italians*, *Formica*; and the *French*, *Fourmier*.

For the Cure, take Gum Dragant four ounces, infused in the strongest Vinegar that may be got, for the space of eight days, and afterwards bruised on a Marble Stone, as Painters do their Colours, adding Roch-Allum and Galls beaten to powder, of each two ounces; mix them well, and lay it on the part affected.

For a Swelling in the Throat.

Anoint the grieved place with Oil of Camomile; then wash it with Vinegar mixed not strong with Salt.

Of Worms in hurt or mangy Parts of a Spaniel.

Worms hinder the cure of the Mange, or Wounds, and often cause the Dogs to grow worse. To remove this hindrance, take the Gum of Ivy and convey it into the Wound, and let it there remain a day or two, washing the Wound with Wine; and after that anoint it with Bacon Grease, Oil of Earth-worms, and Rue.

The powder of wild Cucumbers is excellent to kill these Worms; and will prove a good Corrosive, to eat away the dead flesh, and increase the good.

If

If Worms be within the body, you may destroy them thus. Cause your *Spaniel*, when fasting, to eat the Yolk of an Egg well mixed with two scruples of Saffron pulverized, keeping him fasting till night.

When a *Spaniel* is hurt, as long as he can come to lick the Wound with his Tongue he needs no other remedy; his tongue is his best Chirurgeon: but when he cannot do that, then such wounds, as are not venomous, you may cure with the powder of *Matresilva* dried in an Oven, or in the Sun. If it be the Bite of a Fox, anoint him with Oil wherein Earth-worms and Rue have been boiled together. If by a mad Dog, let him lap twice or thrice of the broth of Germander, and eat the Germander also, boiled.

To recover the Smell of a Spaniel.

Spaniels, sometimes, by reason of too much rest and greafe, or some other accident, lose their Sense of Smelling, so that they cannot spring or retrieve a Fowl after their usual manner. To recover such, take Agaric two drams, Sal Gemma one scruple; beat these into powder, and incorporate them with Oxymel, making a Pill as big as a Nut, cover it with Butter, and give it the Dog. This will certainly bring him to a quick Scent.

The Benefits of Cutting off the Tip of a Spaniel's Tail.

It is necessary for several reasons, to cut off the Tip of a *Spaniel's* Tail when a Whelp. First, by so doing, Worms are prevented from breeding there; in the next place, if it be not cut, he will be the less forward in pressing hastily into the Covert after his Game; besides these benefits, the Dog appears more beautiful with cutting.

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